



DAILY REPORT

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IV. 8 May 78

J A P A N

C 1

CABINET SECRETARY COMMENTS ON U.S.-JAPAN SUMMIT

0W061253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1247 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 May (KYODO)--Chief cabinet secretary Shintaro Abe said Saturday the summit conference with the United States Wednesday confirmed Japan's commitment to provide economic cooperation to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Japan has also assumed the responsibility to make defense efforts commensurate to its national resources as a result of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's meeting with President Jimmy Carter, Abe said.

Abe was speaking in a videotaped program of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) in reference to Washington's assurance of continued U.S. presence in Asia.

FUKUDA SAYS NO PLANS TO DISSOLVE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

0W080034Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0028 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 May (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Sunday night he had no plan to dissolve the House of Representatives in the autumn. Fukuda made the comment when he met with Yasuhiro Nakasone, chairman of the Liberal-Democratic Party Executive Council, upon his return from a U.S. visit.

The prime minister was denying press reports that he suggested a Diet dissolution while talking to newsmen in Honolulu on his way home from Washington.

Fukuda explained to Nakasone he only said that his political timetable after August was still blank. He did not expect that to be taken as a suggestion of a Diet dissolution, the prime minister said. Nakasone advised Fukuda to make his point clear in an address to the Diet, LDP sources said.

Commenting on his 3 May conference with U.S. President Jimmy Carter, the prime minister told Nakasone the summit produced mutual understanding of basic conditions for resolving economic questions pending between the two countries, the sources said.

BANK GOVERNOR SEES NO NEED FOR SPECIAL MONETARY STEPS

0W080559Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0513 GMT 8 May 78 OW

[Text] Osaka, 8 May (KYODO)--Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, said here Monday it was still too early to say that the nation's economic tide has definitely turned for the better. But he said he saw no need to take special monetary steps to stimulate business activity under the present circumstances. Morinaga made the remarks when he met with reporters at a local hotel. He arrived here Monday morning to confer with business leaders in the Osaka area.

According to economic indicators, the nation's business activity appears to have begun improving in various economic sectors, he said. But final demand still remains extremely weak and the industry-to-industry recovery gap seems to be widening as before, Morinaga observed.

It is thus still too early to say business has definitely begun to pick up, the central bank governor said. But the fiscal 1978 budget has begun to have a favorable impact on the economy and corporations are reacting coolly to the yen's unabated appreciation against the dollar, he said. Therefore, he said, it is not necessary for the central bank to take special business-stimulating steps under the circumstances.

He added that the yen's exchange rate will be stabilized at least for the time being, now that measures have been taken to stabilize the dollar.

PRC CHAIRMAN HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT CONTINUES

5 May Banquet

SK060240Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1235 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and President of the DPRK, arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC, on an official visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet were Comrade Hua Kuo-feng; Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Lu Chih-hsien, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and other members of the entourage.

Attending the banquet were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, So Chol, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Kim Man-kum, Kong Chin-tae and Hwang Chang-yop; department directors of the party Central Committee; chairman and ministers of the Administration Council; responsible functionaries of worker organizations; responsible functionaries of the Pyongyang municipal party and power organs; generals of the Korean People's Army; responsible functionaries of science, education, art, public health and the press; and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the PRC.

Also invited to the banquet were some members of the Chinese friendship visiting group; Chen Chien-wu, member of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission; Tien Sheng, chief of the Chinese people's volunteer liaison office to the Korean people's army and Chinese people's volunteer side to the Military Armistice Commission, and other Chinese guests.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, appeared in the banquet hall to the strains of welcoming music, all the attendants warmly welcomed them with loud applause.

The banquet opened with the playing of the national anthems of the PRC and our country. The Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet. The Chinese people's wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng spoke next. The banquet proceeded in an amicable atmosphere, overflowing with militant fraternity and brotherly friendship. Artists of the Mansudae art troupe gave a performance at the banquet.

Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

OW051205Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1156 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on a visit to our country.

follows the full text of the speech the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made at the banquet:

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, esteemed guests from the People's Republic of China, comrades and friends--today we have welcomed with great pleasure the friendly envoys of the fraternal Chinese people. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the entire Korean people and on my own, I would like to extend at this significant place my warmest welcome to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and the intimate friend of our people, and his entourage.

The visit to our country by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, marks another important event in the history of friendship between Korea and China with long, glorious traditions. You have come to our country as your first official foreign visit in the capacity of head of the party and Government of China. This is an expression of your deep trust in and intimacy towards us and a vivid manifestation that the Chinese party and government attach great importance to the strengthening of militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

Korea and China are neighbouring countries linked with mountains and rivers, and the Korean and Chinese peoples are intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms and class brothers, who have long tied up their fates as one and shared life and death, sweets and bitters with each other on the same road of arduous struggle for national liberation, class liberation, the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Korea-China friendship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is a solid militant friendship full of vitality sealed with blood in the days of struggle against the imperialist aggressors, and an invincible, everlasting friendship, which made it possible to surmount all sorts of ordeals in history.

The intimacy of the leaders of the two countries was of particular importance in deepening militant friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples. The leaders of the two countries have maintained close ties through frequent mutual visits. We visited China in 1975, too, when we were accorded splendid and sincere hospitality by the Chinese people and met again our old friends, esteemed Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai, to exchange our thoughts in a warm atmosphere.

Today Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has come to our country holding the great banner of friendship between Korea and China in accordance with the behest of Comrade Mao Tsetung and Comrade Chou En-lai. The enthusiastic welcome of citizens in our capital accorded to the Chinese envoys today was a vivid expression of high respect for and warm friendly feelings of our people towards you and the fraternal Chinese people. I believe beyond all doubt that your visit to our country and our meeting will mark a turning point in further strengthening the traditional friendship and solidarity between the two parties and governments and peoples of Korea and China.

Comrades and friends, the Chinese people are a sagacious and brave people with a long history and tradition of struggle.

In the past the Chinese people had Comrade Mao Tsetung as their great leader, and thus could achieve victory in their protracted arduous revolutionary struggle, turn their backward China into a socialist new China and radically improve their historical position.

The victory of the Chinese revolution and the strengthening and development of a socialist new China exerted a great influence upon changing the balance of forces in Asia and the rest of the world in favour of the revolution. The cause of the Chinese revolution pioneered by Comrade Mao Tsetung is now being successfully inherited by the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

According to the line of proletarian revolution set forth by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people are waging a vigorous struggle--holding the party's strategic policy--to achieve stabilization of the country, accomplish the four modernizations of agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and get rid of the evil aftermath of the "gang of four"; and are bringing about a new upsurge on various fronts of the socialist revolution and socialist construction. When the programme of the Communist Party of China for the building of socialism is materialized, the People's Republic of China will grow in strength and its international position will be further raised.

We are convinced that the brotherly Chinese people, under the correct leadership of you and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, will surely accomplish the historical cause for implementing the decision of the 11th Party Congress on building China into a modern, powerful socialist country by the end of the century, liberating Taiwan and unifying the whole land.

The two peoples of Korea and China have shared their joys and sorrow and always closely supported and cooperated with each other in the course of carrying out the common cause for national independence and socialist construction. The Chinese people sent volunteers during the last Korean war to help our people, rendered enormous aid to our postwar rehabilitation and construction and are now actively supporting and encouraging our people in the struggle for the building of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. We still remember and are grateful for it. We will, as in the past, so in the future too, do everything in our power for everlasting friendship and invincible solidarity between the two peoples of Korea and China.

Under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence the Korean people will continue a resolute struggle to ensure success in the common cause of opposing imperialism, colonialism and domination and achieving sovereignty, independence and socialism in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the progressive peoples of Europe and all the peace-loving people of the world.

Esteemed comrade chairman, at this place overflowing with friendly sentiments I would like to propose a toast: To the everlasting and indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples; to the prosperity and progress of the People's Republic of China; to the solidarity of the revolutionary people of the world; to the long life and good health of esteemed comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; to the health of the guests from the People's Republic of China; to the health of diplomatic envoys from various countries and madams; and to the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Hua Gift for Kim

OW052156Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 2134 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was presented with gifts of best wishes at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on May 5 by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present on the occasion were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; and Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country, and others.

On hand were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and personages concerned Yi Chong-mok, Kyon Chun-kuk and Yi Yong-chang, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

The wise leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, gave an account of the gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, saw the gifts on display and expressed thanks for them.

Kim-Hua Talks 6 May

OW061057Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on 6 May between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam and Comrade Kong Chin-tae, and personages concerned Yi Chong-mok, Kyon Chun-kuk and Yi Yong-chang, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

Present on the Chinese side were Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice-premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the

Dai-tsun-fu and Liang-chih - partment of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and Deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; and Lin Chih-hsien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to our country.

Views were exchanged at the talks on further expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and on a number of questions of common concern, and unanimity of views was reached on the questions discussed. The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Visit to Cooperative Farm

OW061141Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1128 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)---Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his entourage visited the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm on May 6.

The farm village meeting the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people was in a festive mood pervaded with a warm atmosphere of welcome. Set up in the centre of the farm village were a portrait of the great leader of our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese People, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Also seen there were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" There were also welcome slogans and a welcome arch beautifully decorated with the flags of the two countries and flowers.

When Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of our people, and his entourage arrived at the farm village, the crowd enthusiastically welcomed them waving the flags of Korea and China and bunches of flowers. They were cordially met by personages concerned, leading functionaries of the party and power bodies in Sunan district and managerial workers of the cooperative farm. A woman farm member presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The guests were accompanied by Comrades Yi Chong-ek, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, personages concerned Yi Chong-mok and Hyon Chun-kuk, and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Republic of China.

The guests heard about the proud course covered by the farm under the wise leadership and deep care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and about how friendship has been deepened between the farm and the Hunghsing people's commune of China, which have maintained close ties since the establishment of friendly relations in 1959.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage planted with good care two pinenut trees in the yard in front of the cooperative farm management board as a token of the everlasting friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples.

The guests walked round to see the agro-scientific and technical knowledge propaganda room, the nursery, kindergarten and the farm tool repair shop. The chairman of the cooperative farm management board made a gift of farm produce to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng left a silk banner and a souvenir at the farm.

7 May Rally

0W071229Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1210 GMT 7 May 78 CW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--A mammoth Pyongyang mass rally was held today at the Moranbong Stadium in welcome of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country on the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, together with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, attended the mass rally. More than 100,000 working people and students gathered at the stadium to welcome the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, who has come to our country as his first foreign visit to keep in bloom the fraternal friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples personally provided and nursed by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mao Tsetung.

Present at the mass rally were functionaries of the party and power bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army and men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press. Invited there were staff members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and Chinese guests staying in Pyongyang.

Set up with due respect among the attendants were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, which were flanked by the slogans "Long live the great leader comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" Floating high in the sky above the stadium were big balloons, from which were suspended the flags of Korea and China and the letters "Welcome" and "Friendship." Seen in the stadium was a streamer reading "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people!"

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music, the cheers of manse and thunderous applause burst forth, rocking the earth and sky, and hundreds of fireworks beautifully decorated the sky, symbolizing the beauty of the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China which was sealed in blood, cemented and developed in the days of the struggle against the imperialist aggressors. The Korean and Chinese letters "Warm welcome," "Welcome to Chairman Hua," "Friendship" and "Solidarity" flashed on the background one after another. Bunches of flowers waved by the crowd turned the stadium into a veritable sea of flowers.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's entourage and others took the platform. The platform was taken also by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Kye Ung-tae, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kum, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, and personages concerned and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

Amid the rousing cheers of manse, lovely juvenile corps members courteously presented fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The mass rally opened with the playing of the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at the rally. His speech was warmly welcomed and supported by the entire attendants of the rally. After concluding his speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with the wise leader of the Chinese People Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Comrade Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, presented a silk banner to the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in the name of the mass rally. Inscribed on the banner are the national flags of the two countries, symbolic of the unbreakable friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China. Embroidered there in Golden thread are the letters "Long live the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China!"

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, spoke next at the rally. His speech was warmly welcomed by the attendants. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again firmly shook hands with and warmly hugged Comrade Hua Kuo-feng when he returned to his seat after concluding his speech. That moment the stormy cheers of manse burst out and a wave of emotion and joy swept the stadium.

The wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presented a silk banner to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China. Embroidered on the banner are the words "Everlasting will be the fraternal friendship between China and Korea, linked by the same mountains and same rivers."

The rally closed with the playing of the national anthems of our country and the People's Republic of China. Amid the rousing cheers of manse, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng raised high their firmly clasped hands in token of the daily consolidating and developing militant fraternity and brotherly friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China. The rally powerfully demonstrated the unbreakable friendship and solidarity sealed in blood between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China in the same trench of struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

Kim Il-song Speech

SK070625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0612 GMT 7 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the grand Pyongyang mass rally held at the Moranbong Stadium on May 7 in welcome of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Follows the full text of his speech at the mass rally:

Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng; esteemed guests from China; comrades and friends:

Citizens of our capital have gathered at this stadium today with great joy to welcome the goodwill envoys of the fraternal Chinese people. At this place overflowing with the fervent sentiments of Korea-China friendship, I warmly welcome once again Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party, and, through you, I would like to convey the warm militant greetings of the Korean people to the entire Chinese peop .

The visit of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and our intimate friend, to our country is of very great importance in further consolidating the militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China. Your visit to our country and the rousing welcome accorded you by our people vividly represent the beautiful canvas of great friendship between Korea and China, and demonstrate the firm determination of the two peoples to struggle side by side in closer unity for the victory of the cause of socialism against imperialism, weathering any storm and stress in the future.

You have come to our country with good news that the temporary difficulties created before the Chinese people have been successfully surmounted and everything is now sailing with the wind in China. The Korean people have got a better knowledge of the splendid successes made by the great Chinese people in the revolution and construction and are overjoyed at them.

Under the wise leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung, the Chinese people won victory in the people's revolution and built a new socialist China. This signified a radical turn in the history of the Chinese people spanning thousands of years, and a momentous event which brought a substantial change to the looks of Asia and the world. By embarking upon the socialist road, the Chinese people have been able to shake off age-old backwardness and poverty; and enjoy a free and happy new life as the true master of the state and society.

Today the Chinese people, under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by their wise leader Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, are liquidating the evil aftermath of the "gang of four" and energetically promoting socialist revolution and socialist construction in unity with all forces that can be united with, holding aloft the banner of continued revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, true to the behest of Comrade Mao Tsetung. With unswerving conviction of victory and in fresh revolutionary spirit, the Chinese people are successfully fulfilling the militant tasks set by the party in all the political, economic, cultural, military and diplomatic spheres.

We positively support all the measures of the Chinese party, considering them to be correctly reflecting the unanimous desire and purpose of the Chinese people. Clear is the fighting target of the Chinese people and bright is the prospect of the People's Republic of China. When the policy of four modernizations advanced by the 11th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is materialized, the People's Republic of China will display its grand appearance to the whole world as a developed socialist power.

The prosperity and development of socialist China constitutes a great contribution to the common cause of the revolutionary peoples of Asia and the world against imperialism and for the victory of socialism. We sincerely hope that, united close around the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by you, the fraternal Chinese people will register greater success in their endeavours to implement the strategic policy of the party and carry the historic cause of the Chinese revolution to accomplishment. And we fully support the Chinese people in their just struggle for liberating Taiwan and achieving unity of the country.

Comrades and friends, today the international situation as a whole continues developing in favour of revolution. The socialist forces are growing and the struggle of the people for sovereignty, independence and the building of a new society is gathering force day by day. But the process of the revolutionary change of the world is by no means smooth. A fierce struggle never ceases in the world arena between the revolutionary and counter-revolutionary forces, between peoples who advocate independence and the imperialist forces of aggression.

The imperialist forces resort to a string of intrigues coupled with armed suppression in an attempt to maintain their old position of domination, subjugate independent countries again and plunder them. Especially, imperialism and other dominationist forces are engaged in a furious scramble to draw the Third World countries into the sphere of their domination by estranging them from each other and dividing them and resort to crafty schemings to disorganize the non-aligned movement and the world revolutionary forces.

The present situation urgently demands that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned countries, form a united front against the imperialist, old and new colonialist and dominationist forces and intensify the common struggle to frustrate their splitting and disintegrating acts and scramble. [as received] The non-aligned countries, the Third World countries, must not be embroiled in the scramble for the sphere of influence among foreign aggression forces and, acting in concert, must not allow the imperialist, colonialist and dominationist forces to set foot in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Only when they defend unity can the non-aligned countries expand and develop the non-aligned movement, the great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our times, and successfully build an independent, prosperous new world. Only when they are united--the non-aligned countries, the developing countries--can successfully wage the struggle for destroying the old international economic order set by the imperialists and establish a new international economic order.

The Korean people will always stand firm on the side of the peoples of the three continents fighting to build an independent, new Asia, Africa and Latin America free from domination and subjugation and make [as received] everything possible to actively support and encourage their just struggle.

Today Korea is a place where the imperialist aggressive and splitting manoeuvres are most pronounced in Asia. The U.S. authorities are hastening war preparations and arms expansion against our republic on an unprecedentedly vast scale, going back further on their "pledges" to withdraw their troops from South Korea. This eloquently shows that the U.S. imperialists have not given up the design to create "two Koreas" and fix the split of our country, keep hold on South Korea as their permanent colony and military base and invade socialist countries with it as a stepping-stone.

Such manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists increase the danger of a new war in Korea and lay a greater difficulty in the way of the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

If the Korean question is to be solved peacefully, first of all the United States must discontinue the present reckless arms reinforcement and immediately and totally withdraw its forces from South Korea as it "pledged." If the United States truly wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, it must not bring forward various unrealistic conditions, but seek a way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question above all through contacts with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as we have already proposed.

The United States must stop backing by force of arms and encouraging the present South Korean rulers, who are isolated at home and abroad and hated and rejected by the people, and refrain from interfering in the affairs of the South Korean people, so they may realise the democratisation of society and establish a democratic government as they want.

If a patriotic democratic personage who respects human rights and does not want split and war comes to "power" in South Korea, we are ready to have a dialogue with him at any time for the reunification of the country. Our party and the government of the republic have consistently held and hold that the question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Our party's policy of peaceful reunification is enjoying the support and sympathy of the peoples of more and more countries of the world as days go by. With the support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people, the Korean people will surely win victory in the sacred struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The Chinese party, government and people firmly support the struggle of our people against the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and for the reunification of the country.

In the period of the fatherland liberation war and in the period of postwar socialist construction, the Chinese people sincerely helped our people in their just cause. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Communist Party of China and the government and people of the People's Republic of China.

Comrades and friends, the peoples of Korea and China have long fought shoulder to shoulder against the imperialist aggressors, the common enemy. In difficulty and in joy the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and China have always shared life and death. When the situation demanded they devoted everything and spared no support and encouragement to each other. Indeed, the history of Korea-China friendship shines with a long tradition and numerous unforgettable, moving facts. It is a living example of proletarian internationalism.

Nothing can break this great friendship, which has been sealed with the blood shed by the communists and peoples of the two countries, and which has withstood all ordeals of history. It will constantly consolidate and develop in conformity with the trend of the development of the present era. The strengthening of the militant friendship and solidarity between our two socialist countries constitutes a powerful factor in increasing the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces and fortifying the position of socialism in Asia and promoting the common cause of the world working class and oppressed nations.

As they firmly united with each other and defeated two imperialisms in the past, so the peoples of the two countries will struggle shoulder to shoulder forever in the future too, as comrades-in-arms and brothers and win victory together.

Today the world does not move as the imperialists and their lackeys want, but is firmly following the road desired and demanded by the people, the makers of history. Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, the Korean people will firmly unite with the peoples of socialist countries, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, the progressive peoples of Europe and all people of the world who advocate independence for the victory of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Long live the everlasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples! Long live the Communist Party of China and the People's Republic of China! Long live solidarity among the world progressive people!

Hua Attends Dance Performance

OW061203Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1157 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA) --A music and dance performance of Pyongyang artists was given at the Mansudae Art Theatre on 6 May in honour of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw the performance in company with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his entourage were invited to see the performance. Seeing the performance with the guests were Comrades Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae; and personages concerned; Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China; and functionaries of the party and government bodies and working people's organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and men of science, education, culture, arts, public health and the press, and working people in the city. Staffers of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese guests in our country were also invited to the performance.

When the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song appeared in the box in company with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, to the strains of the welcome music, the entire audience warmly welcomed them with stormy cheers of manse (hurrah) and thunderous applause.

The artists decorated the stage with Korean and Chinese songs and colourful dances well depicting the unbreakable militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese parties and peoples which have been firmly cemented through the protracted struggle they have waged shoulder to shoulder and the proud features of the two peoples vigorously advancing along the road of revolution. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests.

At the end of the performance a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were respectfully projected on the background of the stage, and artists in Korean and Chinese national costumes danced a dance of friendship and sang in loud chorus the "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Let Us Sing Chairman Hua." Cheers of manse again rocked the theatre while the warm sentiments of militant and fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples ran high.

In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng mounted the stage and presented a floral basket to the artists, congratulating them on their successful performance amid unending applause, and posed for a photograph with them.

Press Highlights Visit

SK060420Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 6 May 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--All papers here today give extensive coverage to reports about the arrival of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in Pyongyang on a visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They occupy six pages of NODONG SINMUN and five pages of each of MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN.

Under the respective blockletter headlines "Long Live the Indestructible Friendship and Solidarity Sealed in Blood Between the Peoples of Korea and China!" and "Warm Welcome to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON devote with due respect more than half of their front pages to a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shaking hands with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. They report that the respected and beloved leader cordially met the Chinese guests at the Pyongyang railway station, and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng paid a courtesy call on the great leader.

Given in papers is news that talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, a statuette of friendship between Korean-Chinese soldiers was presented to comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presented gifts of best wishes to the respected and beloved leader.

Under the titles "Pyongyang warmly cheering comrades-in-arms of blood ties" and "Grand picture of everlasting friendship and solidarity," papers report that hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang, the capital, warmly welcomed Comrade Hua Kuo-feng along the streets. Allotting more than half of their second pages, papers carry with due respect a photograph of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng paying a courtesy call on the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Appearing in the press are a photograph of talks held between the great leader and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, a photograph of the respected and beloved leader cordially meeting Comrade Hua Kuo-feng at the Pyongyang railway station, a photograph showing juvenile corps members presenting the great leader and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng with bouquets of flowers at the Pyongyang railway station, a photograph of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng reviewing a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean Peoples Army in company with the great leader and a photograph of a grand function held at the railway station compound in honour of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. Conspicuous there is a photograph of the crowd welcoming the good-will mission of the fraternal Chinese people at the Pyongyang railway station plaza.

Dailies carry a photograph of the scene of presentation of the statuette "comrades-in-arms knit with blood ties" to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, a photograph of woman labour heroes respectfully presenting bouquets of flowers to the great leader and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on a street and a photograph of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng presenting gifts of best wishes to the great leader.

Occupying half pages of dailies is a photograph showing hundreds of thousands of working people and students in Pyongyang enthusiastically welcoming Comrade Hua Kuo-feng along the streets. Papers print accounts of a grand banquet arranged by the great leader in honour of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on visit to our country, and the full texts of the speeches of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng there.

It is reported in the press that Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his party passed through Sinuiju, the border city, and news agencies and papers of capitalist countries widely reported the visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to Korea. Foreign papers, journals and radios edited special writeups on the birthday of the great leader, says the press.

Dailies report about the sojourn of the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles in our country. Papers inform the readers that the government delegation of the Republic of Seychelles headed by His Excellency President France Albert Rene visited historic Mangyongdae and inspected various places of South Pyongan Province and the provincial peoples committee arranged a banquet in its honour. Given there is a speech of His Excellency France Albert Rene at the banquet. Papers report that the revolutionary opera "The Song of Kumgang-san Mountain" was performed in honour of the delegation.

Foreign Press Coverage

OW071249Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1150 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--The visit to our country of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is drawing the attention of the world and evoking widespread repercussions.

Foreign papers, radios and news agencies widely reported the historic visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to our country beneath titles "President Kim Il-song firmly shakes hands with and warmly hugs Chairman Hua Kuo-feng upon his arrival in Pyongyang," "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrives in Pyongyang receiving warm welcome from President Kim Il-song," "Chinese leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng pays his first foreign visit to North Korea" and "Hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang citizens warmly welcome blood-tied comrades-in-arms."

The 6 May issue of PEOPLE'S DAILY featured a report about the arrival in Pyongyang of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng for an official goodwill visit to our country under the blockletter titles "Long Live the Indestructible Friendship and Solidarity Sealed With Blood Between the Chinese and Korean Peoples!" and "Chairman Hua Kuo-feng Arrives in Pyongyang and Receives Welcome From President Kim Il-song and Hundreds of Thousands of People."

The HSINHUA news agency and Central People's Radio of China also reported the arrival of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in Pyongyang and his sojourn in our country.

REUTER on 5 May reported that the Chinese leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on 5 May made his first foreign visit and was welcomed by hundreds of thousands of Pyongyang citizens, President Kim Il-song met him, a 21-gun salute boomed and a welcome function took place, through which Korea expressed the close relationship between the two countries. It said that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was the first chairman of the Communist Party of China to make a foreign trip since the late Chairman Mao Tsetung was in Moscow in 1957. It is natural that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng visited North Korea as his first foreign trip, it added.

AP, UPI, JIJI, KYODO and AFP also reported the Korean visit of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

An editorial of the Hong Kong paper TA KUNG PAO 5 May said: Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Korea has received great attention from the world. The visit is the first by a Chinese leader since the 1950's. The unity of Korea has not been materialized and its main obstacle is that American troops have not been withdrawn. Strengthening of unity between China and Korea will safeguard peace in this area.

Reporting Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Korea, the 5 May issue of the Hong Kong paper WEN WEI PO wrote: The Noren Peninsula remains an outstanding problem in Asia. The most important thing is the unity of Korea. North Korea has repeatedly proposed peaceful unity which has been strongly supported by China.

Hua, Kim See Gymnasts

OW071159Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1134 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country saw the spectacular mass gymnastic display "The Song of Korea" on 7 May at the Moranbong Stadium.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, watched the mass gymnastic display together with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people. Seeing the display together with the guests were functionaries of the party and power bodies and working people's organisations; men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press; working people and school children and youth in the city and soldiers of the Korean People's Army. Invited to see the display were staff members of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China and Chinese guests staying in our country.

The Moranbong Stadium was festively bedecked.

Afloat high in the sky above the stadium were big balloons, from which were suspended the flags of Korea and China and the letters "Welcome" and "Friendship."

The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, in company with the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, appeared on the platform to the strains of the welcome music. The cheers of manse burst forth shaking the earth and sky, and balloons soared high, decorating the azure sky with floral clouds.

The platform was taken by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's entourage and others.

It was occupied by Comrades Pak Jong-chol, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, Comrade O Chin-u, Comrade Yu Chul, Comrade Cho Sung-tae, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kim Man-kwan, Comrade Kim Chin-tae, Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, and personages concerned and Com Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

Before the beginning of the mass gymnastic display, the performers presented various pieces they had prepared to welcome Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. A portrait of the great leader Kim Il-song, a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and a portrait of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng appeared on the background. Then the letters "Long live the great leader Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!" were inscribed there one after another. Flashed on the background were the letters "Warm welcome to chairman Hua Kuo-feng!" "Warm welcome to the goodwill envoy of the fraternal Chinese people!" "Friendship" and "Solidarity," a friendship rainbow and flags of the two countries. School children forming gymnastic ranks danced a "Friendship Dance." In the spectacular mass gymnastic display "The Web of Korea" was performed.

The mass gymnastic display, "The Song of Korea," showing the brilliant successes made by our party and people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with mass gymnastic technique and artistic representation was warmly acclaimed by the guests.

At the end of the display the letters "Long live the blood-cemented indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and China!" and a friendship rainbow appeared on the background and flags inscribed with a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng fluttered in the formative tower which rose from among the gymnastic ranks. All the spectators rose to their feet and loudly sang "Song of General Kim Il-song" and the Chinese song "Let Us Sing Chairman Hua" in chorus with the performers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng raised high their firmly clasped hands in token of the militant amity and fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and China.

Hundreds of fireworks were discharged to decorate the sky, wishing victory to the peoples of Korea and China fighting shoulder to shoulder for the common cause of socialism and communism, and the performers and spectators burst into the enthusiastic cheers of manse.

Hua Visits Mangyongdae

KR70815Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 7 May 78 SK

"Polit. Iyoryang", 7 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, and his party visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution, on the morning of 7 May.

The guests were accompanied by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae; and personages concerned [as received] Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

So Yun-sok, Kang Hui-won and other personages concerned warmly met the guests in front of the native home in Mangyongdae.

A woman functionary of the Mangyongdae Museum of Revolutionary History presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people and an intimate friend of our people.

After entering the gate of the native home in Mangyongdae, the guests saw photographs hung with great care on walls of the rooms and simple household goods. They posed for a souvenir picture in front of the native home and went round the historic sites of revolution on the Mangyong-bong hill. Then Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and his party drove to the Mangyongdae revolutionary school.

A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were set up with due respect on the campus. The teachers and students of the school and teachers' families warmly welcomed the guests, waving bouquets and raising cheers.

Comrade O Chin-u and the leading personnel of the school gladly met them. The guests saw round the educational facilities of the school and watched a ball firing exercise of students. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng left a silk banner at the school. Functions were held at the school to welcome and see off the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Leaves for Provincial Tour

SK080130Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0038 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Text] The wise leader of the Chinese people, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, has left Pyongyang for a trip to provincial areas. Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, who is currently on an official good-will visit to our country, left Pyongyang by a special train on 7 May for a trip to provincial areas. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song also left with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

Accompanying Comrade Hua Kuo-feng are Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, vice premier of the State Council and minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Lu Chih-hsien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and other members of the Chinese delegation.

Also leaving with the Chinese guests were comrades Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae, functionaries concerned and Chon Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the People's Republic of China.

They were seen off at the Pyongyang railway station by Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Man-kum and Hwang Chang-yop and functionaries concerned. Also on hand at the station to see them off were members of the PRC Embassy in our country.

Hua Arrives in Hamhung

808034/Z Ryengyong KCNA in English 0335 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Text] Hamhung, 8 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, on an official goodwill visit to our country, arrived in Hamhung on May 8 by special train for a local tour. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived in Hamhung in company with Comrade Hua Kuo-feng.

The streets of the industrial city of Hamhung were festively bedecked in welcome of the guests. Set up with due respect in the compound of the Hamhung Railway Station crowded with a large number of welcomers were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, which were flanked by the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng!"

Fluttering on the flag poles in the railway station compound were the flags of Korea and China. Suspended from big balloons afloat high above in the sky where the letters "welcome" and "friendship." Also seen in the railway station compound were welcome slogans.

The special train carrying the guests slowly pulled in to the strains of the welcome music.

The crowd warmly welcomed the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng having high the flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers. In company with the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng alighted from the train waving to the enthusiastically cheering crowd.

The party of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and suite also arrived in Hamhung. The guests were accompanied by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam, Comrade Kong Chin-tae and personages of informed and Chin Myong-su, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Peoples Republic of China.

They were met at the railway station by Comrade O Chin-u, and Comrade Kim Chol-man, and Li Kil-song and Kim Myong-chong, leading functionaries of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party and power bodies, and leading functionaries of the working peoples organisations in the province.

Juvenile corps members presented the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng with fragrant flowers.

A grand welcome function was held at the railway station compound for the wise leader of the Chinese people Comrade Hua Kuo-feng. The national anthems of the Peoples Republic of China and our country were played.

In company with respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

After the welcome function, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, got into an open car and headed for the main thoroughfare of the city, waving to the cheering crowd.

NCNA CARRIES TEXT OF HUA KUO-FENG'S BANQUET, RALLY SPEECHES

For the NCNA text of Hua Kuo-feng's speeches at the 5 May Pyongyang banquet and 7 May Pyongyang rally see the International Affairs section of the 8 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

NODONG SINMUN REACTS TO FUKUDA U.S. VISIT

SK060540Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May commentary: "Act of Presumptuous Interference"]

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda, visiting the United States, has, in an evil maneuver, opposed the withdrawal of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea. According to news reports, Fukuda demanded in his talks with U.S. ruling circles that the United States should not withdraw even one battalion from South Korea in 1978 until it transfers military equipment to the South Korean puppet clique as a compensatory measure.

This exceeds the fraudulent trick of the United States in changing plans for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea to an empty reduction--in deciding upon the withdrawal of one battalion in violation of the pledge for the withdrawal of three battalions in 1978. This is also a wicked maneuver to curb the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea. The attitude of Fukuda again blatantly reveals the Japanese reactionaries' wicked, cunning and hidden desire for the indefinite occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and for the perpetuation of Korea's division.

As unanimously demanded by all the world people, the U.S. forces must be withdrawn from South Korea to alleviate tension in Korea, preserve and solidify peace and attain peaceful reunification. The Japanese reactionaries' opposition to the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea is an intolerable criminal act in opposition to the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland, a presumptuous interference in the Korean people's domestic affairs, and constitutes open enmity against our republic.

It is well known that as soon as the plan for withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea was announced, the Japanese reactionaries eagerly opposed it, talking about it being too early and about a balance of power and so forth. The Japanese reactionaries' perverse opposition to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea wickedly aims at obstructing the reunification of Korea by resorting to the U.S. imperialists' strength, deepening division, fabricating two Koreas and accelerating maneuvers to reinvoke South Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries who regard South Korea as an important objective in their overseas expansion are trying to continuously seize it as a market for the sale of goods, an area of capital investment, and an area for plundering raw materials and supplying cheap labor. They are also trying to establish a neo-colonialist ruling system in South Korea. In order to fulfill such an expansionist wild desire and realize these ends, they are demanding a continuation of the division of Korea, the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule in South Korea and the indefinite presence of U.S. forces there. This is why the Japanese reactionaries have actively participated in the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' line for division and war against Korea. What we should not overlook at this point is that the Japanese reactionaries have strengthened collusion with the villainous Pak Chong-hui fascist clique and have abetted this clique along the road of division and war for the purpose of reinvading South Korea.

In order to support the fascist rule of the treacherous Pak Chong-hui clique which, completely isolated at home and abroad, is staggering due to dirty nation-selling treacherous acts and due to barbarous tyranny, the Japanese reactionaries have not only stepped up economic and military aid, but also behaved in international society as the spokesmen and patrons of the South Korean puppet clique.

It goes without saying that Fukuda's visit to the United States and his strong opposition to the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea are aimed at rescuing the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which is shuddering with anxiety and panic because of the troop withdrawal issue, and at more firmly seizing and employing it as a guide for the reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese reactionaries. Fukuda's emphasis in recent talks on U.S.-Japan cooperation is nothing but a manifestation of the Japanese reactionaries' black, hidden intention of gaining profit by continuously pursuing the policy of following the United States and directly participating in the implementation of the U.S. imperialists' policy against Asia--especially against Korea.

Every fact clearly reveals that the reactionaries harbor an aggressive desire for the domination of South Korea, in collusion with U.S. imperialists, obstructing Korea's reunification and fabricating two Koreas. The Japanese reactionaries' stepping up of maneuvers to oppose Korean and Asian peoples constitutes a major threat to peace in Korea and Asia.

If the Japanese reactionaries continuously try to keep U.S. forces in South Korea forever, they will be bitterly condemned by the Korean, Japanese and world peoples; and this will accelerate their isolation. The Japanese reactionaries should listen to the world people's just voice and stop the shameful demands for the permanent occupation of South Korea and the acts obstructing Korea's reunification.

BRIEFS

CSSR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--From the spot, 2 May--A servicemen's meeting marking the 33d anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia was held on 2 May at the KPA unit to which Comrade Pak Nam-nyong belongs. Many soldiers of the unit attended the meeting, to which were invited Julius Viliik, military attache, and staffers of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

KPA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 3 May--News conferences and film shows marking the 46th anniversary of the founding of the KPA were held at the missions of our country in China, the Soviet Union, Romania, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, GDR, Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Madagascar, Burma, Democratic Yemen, Sierra Leone, Pakistan, India, Malaysia, Iran, Algeria, Zambia, Guinea, the Sudan, Iraq, the YAR, Somalia and Denmark, according to reports. Present on the occasion were leading functionaries concerned and men of the press of the host countries and foreign diplomatic envoys and military attaches there. Ambassadors or military attaches of the DPRK embassies spoke at the news conferences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 3 May 78 OW]

MANILA RALLY PROTESTING MONDALE VISIT REPORTED

BK071358Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[Text] According to a foreign news report, on 4 May, despite the fact that martial law orders had been publicized, some 1,000 Filipinos held a rally in central Manila to protest against U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's visit to the Philippines. Participants in the rally demanded that various U.S. military bases on Philippine territory be closed and that the U.S. imperialists immediately withdraw from the Philippines. The Philippine police arrested some 30 students who participated in the rally.

PHOUN SIPASEUT TO VISIT MALAYSIA 15-17 MAY

BK080928Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 8 May (KPL)--"A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Government headed by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut will pay an official visit of friendship to Malaysia from 15 to 17 May 1978", says a communique of the Foreign Ministry.

PRAVDA, NOVOSTI, VNA, ADN GREET SIANG PASASON, KPL ON MAY DAY

BK060446Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 2 May 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of International Labor Day, 1 May, Comrade Afanasyev, editor of PRAVDA, which is the organ of the CPSU; Comrade Tolkunov, chief of the board of USSR's NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY; Comrade Dao Tung, director of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY; and Comrade (Gutepo Attin), director of the ADN of the GDR, sent separate greetings messages to Comrade Sissana Sengnanouvong, chief of the editorial staff of SIANG PASASON and director of KPL. In their messages, they wished our newspaper and news agency new achievements. They also wished that the solidarity and cooperation between our newspapers and new agencies be further strengthened.

SOUPHANOUVONG RECEIVES OUTGOING BULGARIAN AMBASSADOR

BK050933Y Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 5 May (KPL)--President Souphanouvong yesterday received Bulgarian Ambassador to Laos Teniu Petrov, who took leave of him before concluding his term of office in Laos. The Lao president had a cordial talk with Ambassador Petrov.

BRIEFS

SOVIET TOURISM DELEGATION--On the evening of 3 May, the USSR tourist delegation with (Andreek), vice chairman of the Soviet tourism organizations, as head; and (Susulin), deputy director of the Soviet tourism school, as deputy head left Vientiane for home after ending a friendly visit to our country. On hand at Wattai Airport to see the delegation off were Bounsou Sisan, director of the cultural exchange and tourism department; several staff members of the department; and (Vladimir Littoyado), commercial attache of the Soviet Embassy in Laos. The Soviet tourist delegation arrived in Laos for an official visit on 19 April. During its stay of more than 10 days in our country, the delegation visited several ruins, historical sites and production facilities in Vientiane and Luang Prabang provinces. [Text] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 May 78 BK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S VISIT

Kriangsak Comment

BK080134Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 May 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan reaffirmed last night [7 May] that the Thanat-Rusk communiqué which binds the United States to defend Thailand when faced with open aggression from outside is still valid. And this bilateral commitment will not be terminated, added Gen Kriangsak, who is concurrently the supreme commander.

He also said the Manila pact is also in effect even though its organ, SEATO, has already been disbanded. "We have the right of entering bilateral as well as multilateral agreements with others for self-defence, as well as collective defence. This is a human right of everyone," he said.

The premier was commenting on a statement of former Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan who had said earlier that the Thanat-Rusk communiqué and the Manila pact are not practically valid since Thailand is not facing any serious outside threat, and nobody can expect the United States to commit its troops for the defence of others now.

U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, however, reiterated in a press conference in Bangkok last week that the United States is determined to fulfill all of its bilateral and multilateral security commitments in this region. He also said the continued prosperity and independence of Thailand is "a matter of highest importance to the United States."

Meanwhile, the prime minister said last night that the Thai press had the right to lodge a protest with the U.S. Embassy over the way American security officials treated Thai journalists during the visit of U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale in Bangkok late last week.

Gen Kriangsak however said that the White House Secret Service officials might not have had the intention of being rude to Thai reporters and photographers and that "mis-understanding might have been the cause of the conflict." He refused to comment further on the issue unless he receives a full report of an investigation on the matter.

DAILY TIME Comment

BK050959Y Bangkok DAILY TIME in Thai 5 May 78 p 5, 14 BK

["Black Coffee" column]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's visit to Thailand is for nothing more than to express "an attitude" that may relieve Thai concern that the United States is still licking its wounds after being forced to withdraw from Southeast Asia.

This "attitude" seems to be quite soft, because it is believed that President Carter, besides lacking interest in learning about the situation in this region and its leaders' feelings and ideas, has no knowledge of this matter. This is because of the many mistakes made by previous U.S. administrations. These mistakes have taught both the American people and their representatives a lesson.

Many call the situation a "vacuum." Since the sudden American withdrawal, the white bear and the dragon have been trying to fill this vacuum with their influence. While Russia fixes its eyes firmly on this region, China tries to convince America it should not "abandon" the region.

At the same time, Japan looks at the situation with great fear, because it is unsure of the practicality of the U.S. request for an increased Japanese role to create "stability" in this region.

One of the many objectives of Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda's current visit to the United States is to get clearer information from President Carter on Japan's role with regard to Southeast Asia.

Japan itself wants to tell the United States that it should return to this part of the world in one way or another just to balance the presence of other powers, because Tokyo is not in the position to assume that role fully.

Neither is America sure in its new role as to the direction it should proceed, because its former role concentrated on heavy military and economic involvement, which put it at a disadvantage and prompted it to step out hastily, thus very much disappointing the people of various countries.

As soon as Mondale arrived in the Philippines, he immediately announced that the United States would support ASEAN--"the force of this region"--and promised active American participation in activities involving the Pacific region. But at the same time, he firmly stressed that America has a special interest in promoting individual rights and human justice, democracy and national independence.

This last statement is the Carter administration's new point of emphasis, which seems to be rather broad and probably unclear in interpretation, because it may arouse dissatisfaction in many countries, making them feel that America wants to force them to follow its example. Since governments in this region have a policy of suppressing the political rights of individuals, Mondale's emphasis on this point may be like scratching an old wound.

America notes its past mistake, i.e., giving assistance to certain governments which used that assistance to suppress and threaten people, more than to promote social justice. Therefore, emphasizing the old point that human rights must flourish in large and small countries alike, is likely to cause suspicion among wicked governments and doubt among people who used to look negatively at the United States.

Many see a new American trend in the more frequent visits by American warships to Phatthaya, plus a recent statement by the U.S. secretary of defense that the United States will build up its naval strength in the Pacific as a balancing force.

Mondale's visit brings assurance that America is not abandoning anything and that it will give additional economic assistance to each country to make it self-reliant. But the main goal remains unchanged: to maintain America's global status.

America has just begun to think once again that on this earth there is a Southeast Asia. Its reappearance, therefore, is like that of a man who does not know how to walk naturally, but whose steps are clumsy and arouse the suspicion of others.

POST 6 May Editorial

BK060210Y Bangkok POST in English 6 May 78 p 6 BK
[Editorial] "America Climbs Out of Its Shell"]

[Text] The dialogue between our Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale will prove to be beneficial to both countries.

Officials have now found the value of new relationships in a rapidly changing world. Mr Mondale's trip here, his declaration that the United States considers itself a Pacific power and his reaffirmation of commitments under the Manila treaty and the Rush-Thanat communique, signify that the United States is creeping out of its shell, after having been frightened out of Southeast Asia by the Vietnamese disaster.

These statements are important because there has been a strong feeling in this region that the United States is only interested in Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and has left whatever fate will fill this part of the world. Although Mr Mondale's stay was brief, it awoke the impression that the United States does have a vital security interest in Thailand--maintaining its independence. Although American manpower is not being called upon to serve here, this declaration is a deterrent to would-be aggressors.

Showing that his government also means business, Mr Mondale agreed to a Thai request for purchase of an additional squadron of 18 F-5E jet fighters and also said requests for necessary equipment will be considered under the Carter administration's foreign military sales policy. This will contribute to Thailand's own efforts at building up our own defence capability.

Mr Mondale has also learned that our government has exerted efforts to be friends with Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam in order to provide for peace and security in this region. Together with our government's close friendly relations with China, this Indochina policy demonstrates that Thailand is sincere about making it difficult for a war to start out of irrational considerations.

The American approval of ASEAN and Thailand's role in making it a meaningful community and the agreement to raise the level of proposed U.S.-ASEAN talks in Washington later this year to a ministerial level are positive signs that the United States is ready, willing and able to join with the Southeast Asian countries in maintaining peace and freedom in this part of the world.

POST 8 May Editorial

BK080252Y Bangkok POST in English 8 May 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "A Timely Offer of Expertise"]

[Text] The United States' offer to help Thailand with development of alternative energy sources to supplement oil has been accepted immediately by our prime minister, who feels a great need for such sources to keep Thailand economically and financially healthy and solvent. The search for other kinds of energy sources is prohibitively expensive, and we need the technology and knowledge acquired by the United States and other developed nations.

A Department of Energy survey team when sent here to work on non-conventional sources of energy will bring with it whatever experiences have been gained in the United States. Thai technicians working with the team will learn much and hopefully will then independently progress to putting the new sources to use.

Solar energy is the most dramatic and may be suitable for a tropical country like Thailand, but it will take years to really harness the power of the sun for light and heat, although limited utilisation has been successful in Israel. Solar energy will bring about considerable savings in the huge amounts of foreign exchange we squander at present on import of high-priced crude oil and finished oil products.

However, before we turn our attention to alternate sources of energy, we have to exert our efforts to conserve oil. People should train themselves to think twice before making any trips by private car. First, they must find out if it is necessary. Second, they have to decide whether it is truly necessary. Third, they must answer honestly the question whether it is necessary to use the car, or whether public transport would not be as good. [As published] Or is it necessary to switch on all lights in a room or in a house? Find out which lights should be left on, and which lights should be switched off. The extent to which air-conditioners should be used has to be considered.

At the same time, steps should be taken to expedite the natural gas oil pipeline which will be the first real alternative to oil for energy. Since the gas will be coming from our own resources, this fuel will be less expensive than oil. All these measures will cut down our national oil bill.

NATION REVIEW Editorial

BK080238Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 8 May 78 p 2 BK

[Editorial: "Nixon Doctrine Fully Negates Manila Treaty"]

[Text] Right after U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale held discussions with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamnan regarding the security of Thailand, former Foreign Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has hit the nail on the head saying that the Thanat-Rusk declaration and the Manila treaty are not valid to practice any more. Despite whatever Mondale might have told Gen Kirangsak, we tend to agree with Maj Gen Chatchai that any reliance Thailand may place on the Manila treaty, which spawned SEATO, and the Thanat-Rusk declaration will be based on false premises.

We say this not only because of the "Vietnam trauma", which the United States is undergoing, but also because of the Nixon doctrine to which little reference has been made. The Nixon doctrine, also called the Guam doctrine, was made by then President Richard Nixon late in June 1969, when he was returning from Hawaii after meeting members of the successful lunar mission of Apollo XI. Nixon enunciated very clearly--and it was at the height of the Vietnam war with both warplanes and GI's in Thailand--that never again will U.S. soldiers be involved in any war in a foreign country, but that the United States will give arms aid needed to fight off any aggression which a friendly country suffered.

Nixon was not clear at that time regarding Western Europe and Japan where there are still U.S. soldiers, but he made it eminently clear that this doctrine applied to Asia. Subsequent administrations in Washington of Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter have seldom referred to this U.S. line of thinking but they certainly have not repudiated it. The Nixon doctrine completely agrees with Gen Chatchai's line of thinking which should also be Thailand's line of thinking.

During the Khukrit Premot government there were about 40,000 U.S. military personnel in Thailand and it was Gen Chatchai, at that time foreign minister, who negotiated their withdrawal. That line of thinking, we are sure we correctly presume, still exists in Thailand and, whether the Manila treaty and the Thanat-Rusk declaration are valid or not, we still do not need U.S. soldiers here.

The main point is that the threat to national security does not come from outside Thailand but from inside, although insurgency may be abetted by foreign powers. Under these circumstances, it is only natural that we should rely on our own police and military strength than on that of any foreign power.

Of course the conclusion is obvious--Thailand has to be strong militarily on her own. We do need the support of the United States, however, to supply us with the necessary arms either in the form of aid or in the form of sales. There is no other alternative and we believe that the United States will not renege on her promises to keep our military strength up to par.

Other Press Comment

BK061330Y [Editorial Report BK] Two Thai-language dailies--THAI RAT and MATICHON--carry editorials on 6 May on Vice President Mondale's visit to Thailand.

In its page 3 editorial, entitled "Friendly Cooperation," THAI RAT notes that assistance from friendly countries tends to create a moral attachment in the recipient country. Thailand must realize this and expect less foreign assistance, trying instead to stand on its own feet.

The situation has changed since the war in Indochina. The Thai Government is progressing with its policy of improving relations with neighboring countries to achieve peace and neutrality for the region. "For this, friendly countries must be fair and try not to provoke suspicion and spoil the effort," THAI RAT says.

"It is to be hoped that the current visit to Thailand by the U.S. vice president will not affect--for any reason--Thailand's relationship with its Indochinese neighbors. This will be the case if the United States really wishes to cooperate as a true friend."

MATICHON's page 3 editorial, entitled "Things Have Changed," says Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan said after his meeting with the U.S. vice president that he was assured that the United States would maintain its forces in this region and abide by its commitments under various treaties, including the Thanat-Rusk communique and the Manila pact. The prime minister added: "nothing has changed."

Such an attitude by the prime minister is disastrous for the neutral stand he has adopted in working with other ASEAN nations to achieve peace in this region. "His attitude, especially his reference to the Thanat-Rusk communique and Manila pact, is not at all helpful to the effort for peace. The two treaties have already proved themselves to be ineffective as a means for achieving peace in the region. On the contrary, they are obstacles to any peace bid," the paper says.

"It is our belief that circumstances have changed in this region and it is impossible to resort to the means once used by the United States to safeguard peace in the region, namely, the use of armed force. The United States itself suffered a disastrous defeat through that policy. In order to preserve peace in the region, all countries must cooperate with each other in the economic field as well as in other efforts on the basis of sincere friendship. It is unwise to think of bringing in U.S. forces to create a power balance in the region because the United States proved its weakness throughout the Vietnam war. What the Thai Government should do is ask the United States to accept the concept of neutrality in this region."

PRIME MINISTER KRIANGSAK CONFIRMS 11-12 MAY VISIT TO BURMA

BK071707Y Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 4 May 78 p 16 BK

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan told journalists at the Interior Ministry yesterday evening that he is scheduled to visit Burma on 11 and 12 May and will discuss with the Burmese Government various important issues such as the question of Burmese minority groups along Thai border areas.

Favors Establishment of Consulates

BK051709Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 May 78 p 12 BK

[Text] Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan told journalists yesterday that he has no objection to former MP Kawi Hemaphuti's proposal for the setting up of a Thai Consulate at Victoria Point in Burma and a Burmese Consulate in Ranong Province. The consulates would help solve problems of trespassing into territorial waters by fishing trawlers and illegal entry into the two countries' territories.

Topics To Be Discussed

AK070118Y Bangkok POST in English 7 May 78 p 1 BK

[Text] When Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan flies to Burma on Thursday he will have as his main priorities an increase in economic cooperation, a step-up in border and drug suppression liaison and a reassurance that the Thai Government in no way supports the activities of Burmese minority rebels.

Informed sources reported last night that General Kriangsak will also propose to Burmese President U Ne Win that a joint venture in fishing be initiated in a move to put an end to frictions generated by intrusions by Thai and Burmese fishermen into each other's territorial waters.

He is also expected to seek the release of Thai fishermen currently languishing in Burmese jails.

High on the agenda is a plan for more detailed exchange of information in controlling the drug flow out of the so-called Golden Triangle so that joint operations can be mounted and co-ordinated.

Ways will also be explored to boost trade, especially in outlets along the border.

The prime minister, the sources said, will inform the Burmese of recent action taken to expel rebel minorities from Thai soil and the efforts taken to prevent them from establishing bases here for their operations.

Among officials travelling with the prime minister are Deputy Prime Minister Gen Bunchai Bamrungphong, Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Chief of Staff of the Supreme Command Gen Charden Phongphanit, Interior Minister [as published] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Commander of the 3D Army Region Lt Gen Somsak Panchamanon, Secretary General of the Anti-narcotics Suppression Committee Police Maj Gen Phao Sarasin, Director General of the Protocol Department Mr Owat Sutthiwatnaruphut and Secretary-General to the Prime Minister Gen Phon Thanaphum.

VNA VERSION OF XUAN THUY INTERVIEW ON CHINESE RESIDENTS

OW051742Y Hanoi VNA in English 1720 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[The following is what VNA called an "official version" of the Xuan Thuy interview; an essentially identical version from Hanoi domestic service was published in the 5 May DAILY REPORT. VNA at 1550 GMT on 4 May had also transmitted an earlier version which was identical to the following except that the term "Chinese" was used throughout instead of the term "Hoa." A VNA editor's note preceding the following said this version "replaced" the 4 May version.]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 May 78 (VNA)--VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY has interviewed Xuan Thuy, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, in connection with a Peking radio broadcast on 1 May about Hoa people [ethnic Chinese] in Vietnam. Here are the questions and answers.

Q: Radio Peking on 1 May reported that for some time Chinese residents had suddenly left Vietnam en masse, and that the Chinese side has provided jobs to these people. Would you mind giving your opinion on that?

A: I have learned that a number of Hoa people who had been leading a normal life in factories, cooperatives and schools in Vietnam suddenly joined one another in selling their property and buying valuables and, without permission of the authorities, crossed the border into China, without passing through checkpoints. Their acts were contrary to Vietnamese law and to agreements between Vietnam and China to entry and exist through checkpoints on the Vietnam-China border. The Vietnamese authorities have notified their Peking counterparts, so that the latter may dissuade Hoa people from such illegal acts. Among the people who have illegally crossed the border, a number have escaped back to Vietnam.

According to different sources, certain Hoa people with a bad intention have spread rumours to sow discord between Vietnam and China and fool other Hoa people in Vietnam. They said that "China backs Kampuchea against Vietnam," that "a big war will break out," that "Chinese residents in Vietnam would suffer, so they had better leave, the sooner the better." They also said that "the Chinese Government calls on overseas Chinese to go home to build the country; those who refuse to return would be considered as traitors." It is regrettable that not a few of the Hoa people in Vietnam have been taken in by the rumour mongers.

Q: What's the attitude of the Vietnamese Government on this question?

A: First of all, it must be stressed that the conflict at the Vietnam-Kampuchea border was provoked by the Kampuchean authorities, and that the Vietnamese in border areas have had to fight back in defence of the country's territorial sovereignty, and to protect their own lives and property. Our government has made many proposals for peaceful negotiations, including the reasonable, logical three-point proposal on 5 February 1978. We are still patiently waiting for Kampuchea to respond to these proposals.

Regarding China, a close, neighbouring socialist country, our consistent policy is to strengthen solidarity and promote friendly cooperation with it on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism.

A: Regarding Hoa people in Vietnam, an agreement was reached between the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central Committee of our party after the liberation of North Vietnam in 1954, when Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai were still living, that Chinese residents in Vietnam were in the charge of the Vietnamese party and would gradually be turned into Vietnamese citizens.

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Our party and government have always kept to this agreement. In the north of our country over the past 20 years and more, Hoa people have taken part in the struggle against U.S. aggression for national salvation, and in socialist construction. Most of the Hoa working in factories, cooperatives, government offices, and mass organizations are bound by the same rights and obligations as Vietnamese.

Thousands of children of Hoa families, trained in Vietnamese schools, have become teachers, technical cadres, doctors, engineers. A number have been elected "emulation fighters" and "labour heroes." In a word, Vietnamese and Hoa people live in concord and mutual attachment, in a great socialist family in Vietnam. We hope that these Hoa people will not let themselves be taken advantage of by people by bad intention, and that they will continue a normal life here. People who wish to return to China only need to apply to local authorities for permission, which will be granted them, and they can go through pre-arranged checkpoints.

It has been our unchanging wish that the Vietnam-China friendship will thrive forever.

NHAN DAN REPORTS ON SECURITY GROUPS IN NORTHERN PROVINCE

BK061146Y Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[VNA report]

[Text] More than 500 representatives of the people's security forces and of the forces responsible for the protection of various establishments in Ha Nam Ninh Province recently held a conference to review and draw experience from the movement to safeguard the fatherland's security and engage in activities supporting agricultural development over the past 2 years.

Also attending the conference was Comrade Le Quoc Than, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of interior.

During the past 2 years, along with the accelerating all activities to insure political security and social order, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial people's security service closely guided the local people in carrying out the protection task to support agricultural development, especially the campaign to reorganize production and mechanize agriculture. District and village security forces and agricultural cooperative protection forces have intensively organized activities and guided the masses in exercising their right to collective ownership and in struggling against all negative manifestations in production, production management and hamlet management.

Learning from the experience acquired by Chinh Nghia and Nam Dien villages in Nam Ninh district, various villages and agricultural cooperatives in the province have set up thousands of people's security teams. These teams--composed of 10 to 15 families in the same neighborhood--regularly hold discussions in a democratic manner to mutually formulate and implement regulations for the maintenance of security in their hamlets. Some 40 percent of these people's security teams have shown their effectiveness in preventing and countering various types of crimes, law violation, corruption and theft, thus helping to shape new men, insure security in the hamlets, and consolidate solidarity among people in the rural areas. They have discovered several cases of corruption and theft of cooperative property, and have recovered large amounts of money and property for the collectives.

In Nam Ninh and some other districts and villages, since the people's security teams began their activities, negative practices have dropped by 36 to 60 percent. Particularly in Nam Ninh district, where agricultural mechanization is underway on an experimental basis, the people's security teams have actively participated in establishing and implementing internal regulations for the protection and use of farm machinery. As a result, negative manifestations such as timidity, sloppy work and corruption among a number of cadres and technical workers have been prevented.

In Nam Ninh and Hai Hau districts, action taken by the people's security teams has also contributed to intensifying the sense of revolutionary awareness among the masses and discovering and frustrating the illegal activities of bad elements who took advantage of religion to bribe and cajole skeptical and wavering persons who have deviated from the party line and policies, in an attempt to obstruct the mass movement.

During the past 2 years, Ha Nam Ninh Province also concentrated on organizing district and village security forces and cooperative protection forces for every sector and work operation; thus creating favorable conditions for those forces to satisfactorily fulfill their tasks in the new revolutionary stage.

In 1978 and in ensuing years, Ha Nam Ninh will continue to accelerate the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security and engage in activities to support agricultural development. Based on the experience acquired, the province will expand its people's security network, strive to motivate all people to join the organization, and actively guide the masses in their study to become fully aware of the laws, production management and hamlet management principles and procedures. The province will also promote the movement to safeguard the fatherland's security among all families and individuals and in all spheres of activity. This is to create an emulative impetus for exercising the right to Mastery in the struggle to overcome all negative manifestations and firmly maintain political security and social order, especially on the agricultural production front.

COMMENTARY ON PHNOM PENH'S CONTINUED REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE

BROADCAST Phnom International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Reprinted commentary: "The SRV Government's Three-Point Proposal Is the Flame Used To Prove the Purity of Gold"]

[Text] It is sometimes not easy to distinguish gold from copper and some people make a living out of faking gold. However, there is one way to verify gold--subject it to the flame of a torch. Copper will not be able to withstand the flame.

The SRV Government's 5 February three-point proposal is just like that flame. Using the three points in the proposal as a test of the attitude of any given person or country, we will be able to tell whether that person or country exhibits a just attitude.

The Kampuchean administration and its supporters have clamored about Vietnam's violation of Cambodian territory. The SRV has proposed the suspension of all hostile military activities along the border and the withdrawal of each country's armed forces 5 km from the border line. If the Kampuchean allegation is true, why is it that for more than 3 months the Kampuchean administration has refused to accept this SRV proposal, from which it would benefit?

The Kampuchean authorities and their supporters have repeatedly clamored that the SRV has interfered in Kampuchea's internal affairs, has subverted Kampuchea and implemented an "Economic Federation" strategy against it.

The SRV has proposed that the two countries sign an agreement respecting each other's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, refraining from interference in each other's internal affairs and from subversive activities against each other, and and (?maintaining) peace, friendship and neighborly relations. The SRV has proposed a border agreement between the two countries on the basis of respect for each other's territorial sovereignty in accordance with the existing border division.

If the current Kampuchean allegations are true, why has the government continued to refuse to accept the two agreements? Those two agreements would have been useful to the Kampuchean administration if the SRV really did intend to commit aggression against and subvert Kampuchea while pressuring it to join an Indochina federation--as it has alleged.

Driven to the wall, the Kampuchean administration has cunningly charged that the SRV's proposal for international guarantee and control can also be regarded as Vietnamese trick. So far the Kampuchean administration has failed to answer that question.

Just like the flame used to test the purity of gold, the 5 February SRV proposal has clearly demonstrated which side's cause is just. The Kampuchean administration can no longer make black white in order to deceive public opinion.

During the past 3 months, one thing which has been obvious is that the more the current Kampuchean administration slanders the SRV and attacks Vietnamese territory, the more it is being condemned and isolated. World public opinion has understood more and more clearly that the issue at stake is not one of outstanding territorial problems between Kampuchea and Vietnam--problems left behind by history, which although they are difficult and confusing, can be resolved in the spirit of equality, mutual respect, friendship and good neighbourliness--but rather the issue of the Kampuchean administration's domestic and foreign policies.

As you know, since April 1975 the Kampuchean administration has erred in its national construction path, which is no drawing Kampuchea and millions of Kampuchean people in blood and tears.

The law of evolution says that where there is oppression, there is struggle. The Kampuchean people's struggle against their administration is public knowledge. To divert public indignation at home from its criminal policy, the Kampuchean administration has continued the clashes with the SRV and created national hatred among the Kampuchean people so as to suppress those just revolutionary and patriotic Kampuchean people who are (?learning) of the regime's faults.

In its national construction policies, its revolution and its crimes against fraternal nations, nations, the current Kampuchean administration has served only the imperialists and the international reactionaries. This is totally against the objective law of evolution. World public opinion hopes that the Kampuchean administration will quickly change its course, discontinue its erroneous policy of hostility toward Vietnam and negotiate with the Vietnamese side. The 5 February SRV proposal is still (?valid) and the SRV representatives are patiently waiting to sit down with their Kampuchean counterparts to jointly solve the various problems in the relationship between the two countries in a spirit of fraternity.

FOREIGN PRESS, ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORT SRV BORDER STAND

OW061547Y Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi 6 May (VNA)--"We wish that the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue will be solved without delay by negotiation between the two sides in accordance with Vietnam's three-point proposal."

So declared Tibebe Shiferaw, president of the Committee for Peace, Friendship and Solidarity of Ethiopia, while receiving Tran Hoai Nam, head of the delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Asian and African Peoples which attended May Day celebrations in Ethiopia.

At a meeting on 30 April to introduce Vietnam, P.V. Parakal, editor of NEW AGE, newspaper of the Communist Party of India (CPI), praised the good will of the Vietnamese Government in the settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations and condemned the Kampuchean authorities for not responding to Vietnam's peace proposals and continuing their hostile policy toward Vietnam.

The daily MAGYAR NEMZET (HUNGARIAN NATION) on 30 April said: "It is unreasonable for the Kampuchean leaders to cook up the border problem to oppose the Vietnamese people, their comrades-in-arms throughout the past protracted war....

"Vietnam wants to settle all problems in the relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea by peaceful negotiation. All diplomatic efforts and proposals made by the Vietnamese side have testified to its sincere desire to solve the border issue between the two countries."

For three days ending 30 April, the Sri Lanka papers TRUTH, DAILY MIRROR and SUN voiced their support for Vietnam's stand.

TRUTH said: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam persists in solving the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue by negotiation, while Kampuchea continues to reject the Vietnamese proposals of 31 December 1977 and 5 February 1978. This only rejoices the imperialists and international reactionaries who have ambitions in Southeast Asia."

The DAILY MIRROR stressed: "Along with military attacks violating Vietnam's territorial integrity, the Kampuchean side has whipped up a campaign to distort the truth about the relations between the two countries in opposition to the Vietnamese people."

The Mexican daily DIARIO DE MEXICO on 29 April said: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has urged Kampuchea to stop its military activities and settle the border problem by negotiation. It is clear that if this problem cannot be solved by peaceful means, this can only benefit imperialism and harm socialism."

SEVENTH MILITARY REGION UNITS ENGAGE IN COMBAT, CONSTRUCTION

OW051601Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 4 May 78 OW

[Text] The 7th Military Region's armed forces, by stepping up the determined-to-win emulation drive, have registered many new achievements in training, combat and economic construction. Upon receiving combat orders, the military region's units immediately went to their assigned localities. Many units, cadres and combatants, including new recruits, upholding the determined-to-win spirit and the spirit of valiantly scoring merit in combat and combat support, have registered good results in training.

The military region's armed forces also satisfactorily tracked down reactionary remnant troops who were surreptitiously carrying out sabotage, thus contributing to preserving political security and social order.

Last year, the military region trained 63,000 additional self-defense militiamen, held 50 refresher courses and trained thousands of village, ward and hamlet military cadres and tens of thousands of self-defense guerrillas. In addition, it undertook the military training of more than 7,300 students of 11 colleges and vocational middle schools.

The economic units of the 600th, La Nga and Phuoc Long groups last year reclaimed 10,300 hectares of land, exploited some 40,000 cubic meters of timber and planted some 7,000 hectares of rice and assorted subsidiary crops and 14 hectares of vegetables. The 16th Group, which worked at a limestone mine, leveled 20,000 square meters of land in preparation for building a cement factory, extracted 350 cubic meters of limestone and successfully produced its first batch of lime.

ANZUS AIR-NAVAL EXERCISE IN PACIFIC REPORTED

0W051417Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] The naval and air forces of Australia, the United States, New Zealand and Canada Thursday started their 1-month joint exercise in Hawaii in the Pacific. This annual large-scale exercise involves 41 warships and 225 planes, with total crew of 22,000.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ON SOUTH AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

0W071555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today issued a statement on South Africa's [aggression] against the People's Republic of Angola. The statement reads: According to foreign sources, on the night of 3 May 1978, troops of the South African racists intruded more than 250 kilometres deep into Angola's territory and occupied the town of Cassinga, following savage bombing raids which caused heavy losses in lives and property to the local population.

This act of aggression of the Vorster clique is part of a premeditated scheme of imperialism to oppose the People's Republic of Angola and oppose the just cause of the Namibian people. The acts of aggression of the South African racists against the People's Republic of Angola, taken just one day after the UN General Assembly had adopted a statement demanding South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibia, is an insolent challenge to public opinion in Africa and the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam energetically condemn the criminal scheme of the Vorster clique and other reactionary forces, lackeys of imperialism in this region, and demand that they stop all acts violating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again reaffirm their militant solidarity with and firm support to the just struggle of the fraternal peoples of Angola and Namibia. The Vietnamese people believe that under the correct leadership of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola--Party of Labour, the Angolan people, with the strong support of the peoples and governments of African countries, socialist countries and the world peoples, will defeat all dark schemes of imperialism and its lackeys and will successfully build a new progressive and prosperous Angola and make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of Africa and the world.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF PDRY PRIME MINISTER

OW051533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 May (VNA)--Following is the joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam:

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a delegation of the Unified Political Organisation--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Political Organisation--National Front, member of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam from 30 April to 3 May 1978.

During their stay in Vietnam, the delegation of the Unified Political Organisation--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen laid a wreath at the mausoleum in homage to the late President Ho Chi Minh. The president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, received and had cordial talks with the delegation. The delegation took part in the mass rally of welcome held by the Hanoi people. The delegation visited some cultural and economic establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Everywhere, the distinguished Yemeni guests were received with deep warmth and avid cordiality, which constitute a vivid manifestation of the militant solidarity and the close relations of friendship that have long bound the peoples of Vietnam and Democratic Yemen.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, headed by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held talks with the delegation of the Unified Political Organization--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, and member of the Presidential Council. Discussions were made about the revolutionary struggle and the national construction carried out by the people of Vietnam and Democratic Yemen, about the consolidation and strengthening of the militant solidarity and the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, and about other matters of mutual concern.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were:

Duyinh Tan Phat,
Trong Viet Chau,
Vu Van Can,
Nguyen Thanh Le,

Hoang Van Lich, Phan
Tu Duc,
Le Quang Khai

Tran Ky Long,

vice premier of the government;
minister of foreign trade;
minister of public health;
member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, deputy director for foreign relations of the Central Committee;
vice minister for foreign affairs;
vice minister of construction;
ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen;
acting director of the Western Asia and Africa Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On the Yemeni side were:

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, minister of construction;
Mahmud Sa'id Madhi, member of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, minister of trade and supply;
'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, member of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, minister of health;
Salih Munassir as-Siyayli, member of the Central Committee of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, assistant secretary of foreign relations of the Central Committee;
Ahmad Salih Hajib, ambassador, Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Abu Bakr Sa'id Ba'abad, director of the Asia and Australia Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
Shafiq Muhammad Salih, charge d'affaires of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam;
Othman 'Abd al-Jabbar, director of the economic and technical cooperation, Ministry of Planning.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, frankness and deep friendship.

The Vietnamese side warmly congratulated the Democratic Yemeni people on the glorious victories and the great achievements they had recorded in the heroic and dauntless struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for the recovery and defense of their national independence. The founding of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on 30 November 1967 ushered in a new era for the Democratic Yemeni people, an era of independence, freedom, and construction of their prosperous and progressive country.

Over the past 10 years and more, particularly since the historic event on 12 June 1969, under the leadership of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, the Democratic Yemeni people have unremittingly struggled and frustrated all the schemes of blockade and intervention of the imperialists and reactionaries, to defend independence and sovereignty, to reform and develop the national economy and culture, to strengthen and consolidate national defense and to improve the people's living conditions.

The success of the Unification Congress of the Unified Political Organization--National Front in October 1975 and the decision to build a new type vanguard party of the Yemeni working class constituted an important event in the political life of the people of Democratic Yemen, marking a new development of the Yemeni revolution. Carrying on the struggle against imperialism and Israeli Zionist aggressors in the Arab Peninsula and the Middle East, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has heightened its position and prestige among the Arab countries, the non-aligned countries and in the rest of the world.

The Vietnamese side hopes and is confident that the Democratic Yemeni people will record great achievements in the declaration of a new type vanguard party, the election of the Supreme People's Council and the ratification of the Second Five-Year Social Economic Development Plan. The Vietnamese people warmly congratulate the Democratic Yemeni people on the celebrations of the fifteenth anniversary of the 14 October revolution.

The Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people resolutely support the just struggle of the Democratic Yemeni people for the consolidation of independence and sovereignty, for the construction of a prosperous and progressive country, and for the completion of the national democratic revolution in order to take Yemen forward on the noncapitalist path. The Vietnamese side supports the efforts of the PDRY in advancing towards the unification of the Yemeni people.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen side warmly hailed the historic victory of the Vietnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, for the liberation of South Vietnam and the reunification of the country, and considered it a common victory for all progressive forces, for peace and justice in the world. Over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have gained great achievements in the healing of the wounds of war, the rehabilitation and development of the economy and culture, the eradication of the vestiges of neocolonialism and the implementation of the Second 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) aimed at taking the whole country rapidly, steadily and firmly to socialism. The prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is increasing in the international areas.

The Unified Political Organization--National Front, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemeni people reaffirmed their militant solidarity and consistent support to the Vietnamese people at the new stage and were confident that, in the light of the resolutions of the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people would successfully build a peaceful, independent, unified and Socialist Vietnam.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen side highly valued the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's admission to the UNO, considering it a common victory for all progressive forces in the world; the presence of Vietnam in this international organization certainly will make a positive contribution to uniting the forces struggling for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen side resolutely demanded that the United States fulfill its obligation in contributing to the healing of the wounds of war and to the reconstruction of Vietnam, as provided for in the Paris agreement on Vietnam.

The Vietnamese side expressed its heartfelt thanks to the Unified Political Organization--National Front, the government and the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for their constant and strong support for the Vietnamese people's past war of resistance, as well as for the present national reconstruction.

The Vietnamese side informed the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen side that the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had carried out a consistent policy of solidarity and friendship vis-a-vis Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam was ready to solve all questions regarding the Vietnam-Kampuchea relations on the basis of the 5 February 1978 statement of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen side hoped that Vietnam and Kampuchea would reach an early and peaceful settlement through negotiations of the question regarding the relations between the two countries.

The two sides exchanged views on the world situation and were most elated at the increasing growth of the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism and at the irrevocable weakening of imperialism all over the world.

The two sides warmly hailed the brilliant victories recorded by the national liberation movement and voiced their full support to the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American people against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and racism, for national independence, democracy and social progress.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen reaffirm their determination to strengthen the solidarity and the relations of cooperation between the non-aligned countries and the socialist countries and other progressive forces, to carry out the resolutions of the 5th Summit Conference of the Non-aligned Movement held in Colombo in August 1976, and to make an active contribution to the just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism and racism, for the defense of independence, sovereignty, the right to be masters of their natural resources, for the establishment of a new international economic order based on equality and respect for each other's national sovereignty.

The two sides fully support the Southeast Asian people's just struggle for national independence, democracy, peace and genuine neutrality, for the nonexistence of imperialist military bases and troops and on their territories. The Democratic Yemen fully supports the four-point policy of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vis-a-vis the Southeast Asian countries and considers it an active contribution to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation in this region.

denouncing the imperialists' and the Israeli Zionist aggressors' schemes to deprive the Palestinian people of their national rights, the two sides assert that a correct solution bringing about just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and respect for the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination, and the right to their homeland and set up their state under the leadership of the PLO, the only authentic representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides strongly condemn the brazen aggression by Israel against Lebanon and resolutely demand that Israel withdraw without delay from the occupied territories and respect the independence and sovereignty of Lebanon.

The two sides resolutely support the just struggle of the people of Oman against imperialism and the foreign aggression and occupation of Oman for their independence and freedom, under the leadership of the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The two sides hold that the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean should be turned into a zone of peace and security, free from imperialist military bases.

The two sides warmly hailed the great victories of the African revolution and fully supported the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and other African countries for the defense of their independence and sovereignty, for the preservation of their revolutionary gains and the building of their progressive and prosperous countries, the two sides reaffirmed their support and solidarity to the liberation movement of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for the abolition of the ruthless domination of the imperialists, the colonialists and the racists, for the right to self-determination and genuine independence.

The two sides noted with great satisfaction the fine development of the militant solidarity and cordial friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Democratic Yemen and expressed their desire to strengthen their solidarity with the non-aligned countries and the forces of socialism, peace and democracy in the world. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 5 May carried a similar version of the communique which inserts the following phrase at this point: "...in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism, and racism,] in the interest of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that this visit of the delegation of the Unified Political Organization--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been a success, making a new development in the close relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Democratic Yemen. Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani sincerely thanked the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people for the warm reception they extended to the delegation.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, member of the Political Bureau of the Unified Political Organization--National Front, prime minister of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, has invited Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to pay an official friendship visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. Pham Van Dong thanked 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani for the invitation and has accepted it with pleasure. The date of the visit would be agreed upon later by the two sides.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK060824Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 6 May editorial: "Revolutionary, Militant Friendship"]

[Text] The official friendship visit to our country by a delegation of the Unified Political Organization--National Front and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, headed by Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, concluded successfully, marking a new stage in the development of relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our country and the PDRY.

Similar revolutions have linked the peoples of our two countries within a framework of militant friendship. Seen through this visit, our solidarity is obviously one of close friends who have been linked together in a protracted struggle for independence and freedom and who are together struggling for a common objective: to protect their national independence and make their countries progressive and prosperous, as Premier Pham Van Dong stressed.

Our people are proud and encouraged to realize that in the past, when the U.S. imperialists were intensifying their war of aggression in Vietnam, the people of the PDRY, who had just regained their independence, placed themselves definitively on the Vietnamese side and warmly supported us. Now that our people have completely defeated the aggressors and restored independence and reunified our fatherland, our Yemeni comrades have incessantly strengthened and expanded their relations of friendship and cooperation with Socialist Vietnam and constantly attach importance to the victory and militant experience of our people and party.

We admire the stanch struggle and glorious victory of the PDRY, a tiny country with a small population, which after dismantling the largest military base of aggression of the British colonialists in the Middle East and liberating itself, has firmly maintained its independence and national sovereignty and strived to develop into a prosperous country along the noncapitalist path. At the same time it has supported the liberation movements in other nations, thereby securing an increasingly important position in the community of Arab nations, among the nonaligned and throughout the world.

From their own protracted struggles filled with challenges, the peoples of our two countries have learned a common lesson of profound importance. This lesson encourages the peoples of the two countries to firmly maintain and accelerate their just struggles. This is a truth in our era, and as Premier Pham Van Dong has stressed, the present era is one of total victory for all countries' right to national independence. Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani also asserted: If nations continue to firmly hold their weapons, are confident in their struggle to protect their honor and national sovereignty and also enjoy the support of the socialist countries and other forces in the world's revolutionary movement, they will certainly achieve victory in their struggle against imperialism and all reactionary forces.

Like the people of the PDRY, our people have overcome all challenges and have won a glorious victory. This is due to their correct line and success in combining their strength and stanch militant resolve with the invincible strength of the three revolutionary currents in the present era. Now and in the future, this correct militant line continues to be an important guarantee for the new achievements of the people of each country in carrying out their still heavy, complex, yet very glorious militant tasks: sabotaging the new schemes of imperialism and all reactionary forces, triumphing over poverty and backwardness and constantly and steadily progressing.

Once again our people sincerely thank the Unified Political Organization--National Front, the government and the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for constantly and strongly supporting Vietnam in the past as well as at present, as the 3 May Vietnam-PDRY joint communique stresses. We are firmly convinced that the people of the PDRY will succeed in completing their national democratic revolution and leading their country forward.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK061524Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 6 May 78 HK

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 May editorial: "Splendid Success of Solidarity and Friendship"]

[Text] The solidarity and friendship between the SRV and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has taken another new wonderful step through the splendid success of the 30 April-3 May official visit to Vietnam by a delegation of the Unified Political Organization--National Front and the Government of the PDRY headed by Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Hasani, member of the Political Bureau of the said organization, member of the Presidential Council and premier of the PDRY. The joint communique marking this historic event reasserts the determination of the two parties, governments and peoples to do their utmost to constantly develop and strengthen the close relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the SRV and the PDRY.

Situated on the Arabian Peninsula overlooking the Gulf of Aden and commanding a vital sea route linking the Atlantic Ocean with the Indian Ocean, the undaunted and stalwart Yemeni people rose up in struggle and broke the 129-year British colonialist yoke of slavery, bringing the national liberation revolution to complete victory and opening up a new era of national construction, independence, freedom, democracy and social progress.

upholding their reputation as fighters against foreign aggression for national independence, the PDRY today is heroically and firmly standing on the front of anti-imperialist struggle in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula. Experiencing many difficulties and obstacles, the Yemeni people's glorious revolutionary undertaking has developed continuously and has gradually achieved many important successes.

Four years after holding high the banner of national liberation which started with the decisive battle fought by the Yemeni combatants in the (Rasfah) mountain area in October 1963, the Yemeni people succeeded in driving the colonialists out of their country and founding the PDRY on 30 November 1967, thus regaining their national sovereignty and building a beautiful and prosperous life for themselves.

These splendid successes scored by the Yemeni revolution over the past little more than 10 years vividly testify to the Yemeni people's determination to persistently follow the established path and goals, that is, to advance under the banner of national independence and social progress. The Yemeni people have united and struggled to defeat all sinister schemes of imperialism, colonialism and reactionary forces so as to firmly defend and develop their revolutionary gains and the people's democratic republic regime.

Through this costly struggle, the PDRY has enhanced its international prestige and has played an increasingly important role in the Arab world as well as among the nonaligned countries. Today, the Yemeni people are striving to fulfill their three vital tasks which consist of preserving the Yemeni revolution, fulfilling the Second 5-Year Plan and building the vanguard party of the working class.

With the vigorous momentum of the three revolutionary currents of the era, in the framework of the drastic changes in the African revolution, and with the active support of socialist countries and the progressive people in the Middle East and in the rest of the world, the industrious and heroic Yemeni people will certainly be able to advance to score still greater successes and to successfully fulfill all of their revolutionary goals.

The peoples of Vietnam and the PDRY have long been bound by a close militant friendship and have supported and assisted each other in their struggles against imperialism and colonialism and for national construction. Cherishing the cause of independence, freedom and socialism, our people are more attentively following with profound and heartfelt sentiments every successful step of the Yemeni revolution because they regard the Yemeni people as their close comrades-in-arms.

Having been bound together in their protracted struggles for independence and freedom, the two peoples of the two countries are bound together and united even more closely in pursuit of a common goal, which is to protect national independence and advance their countries toward progress and prosperity. Our people are firmly convinced that the spirit of solidarity the fraternal cooperation and the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries will be increasingly consolidated, enhanced and developed.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF VGFTU OPENS IN HANOI 8 MAY

Foreign Delegations Arrive

40320137 par 1 of 2 in English 1713 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 8 May (VNA)--Fifteen foreign delegations representing international, regional and national trade union organizations arrived here today for the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions.

They are from the World Federation of Trade Unions, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, the Lao Federation of Trade Unions, the French General

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Confederation of Labour, the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia, the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions, the Center of Cuban Workers, the Mongolian Central Council of Trade Unions, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Council of Romanian Trade Unions, the South African Congress of Trade Unions, the Central Indian Trade Union, and the Federation of Yugoslav Trade Unions. Before that, the delegations the Angolan Trade Union Confederation and the All-India Trade Union Congress had also arrived.

[Hanoi VNA in English at 1518 GMT 6 May reported that a delegation representing the General Federation of Trade Unions of the DPRK arrived on 6 May.]

Visits to Ho Mausoleum

OW071611Y Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--More than 800 TU [trade union] delegates from all parts of the country to the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VGFTU] this morning paid respects at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's house in Hanoi.

Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the VGFTU, led 38 TU delegations of provinces and cities, and 19 delegations of various branches to lay a big wreath bearing the words "Eternal gratitude to great President Ho Chi Minh."

The delegations then visited the presidential palace and the house where the late president lived and worked. The local TU delegates also visited an exhibition on "initiatives and achievements in labour of Hanoi working people in 1976-1977."

The delegates of international, regional and national trade union organisations to the VGFTU Fourth Congress here yesterday paid respects at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's house. Nguyen Cong Hoa, vice president of the VGFTU, accompanied the delegates.

Today, 7 May the VGFTU held a ceremony to receive gifts from delegates of foreign trade union organisations. Among those present were Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, president, and Nguyen Cong Hoa and Truong Thi My, vice presidents, of the VGFTU.

Leaders Address Opening Session

BK080615Y [Editorial Report BK] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0130 GMT on 8 May carries live reportage on the opening of the Fourth Congress of the Vietnam General Federation of Trade Unions at the BA Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. The reportage is also relayed by Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese.

The radio announcer begins by recalling the past VGFTU congresses and pointing out the leading role of the Vietnamese working class in the struggle for national independence and social progress. Dealing with the purposes of the Fourth VGFTU Congress, he says: "This congress is held to develop the collective mastery of the working class, to increase social labor productivity and to successfully fulfill the 1976-1980 state 5-year plan, and, first of all, the 1978 state plan."

After announcing that the congress is attended by "826 official delegates" and "21 international delegations," the announcer gives a brief description of the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. He then announces the namelist of the presidium of the congress as follows:

"Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the party Central Committee; SRV President Ton Duc Thang; Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the government; Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Chu Huy Man, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrade To Huu, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau;

"SRV Vice Presidents Nguyen Luong Bang and Nguyen Huu Tho; Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, VGFTU chairman; Comrade Xuan Thuy, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Nguyen Lam, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Song Hao, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Le Quang Dao, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan, VGFTU vice chairman and secretary general; Comrade Ha Thi Que, chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Comrade Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Comrade (Le Thach), vice chairman of the committee for the preparation of the all-Vietnam peasants congress;

"Comrade Nguyen Cong Hoa, VGFTU vice chairman; Comrade Nguyen Ho, VGFTU vice chairman; Comrade Truong Thi My, VGFTU vice chairwoman; Comrade (Do Trong Can), member of the VGFTU Presidium; Comrade (Nguyen Van Linh), member of the VGFTU Presidium; Comrade (Nguyen Thi Linh), member of the VGFTU presidium; Comrade (Tran Anh Lien), secretary of the Hanoi federation of trade unions; Comrade Ha Thai Binh, member of the VGFTU Presidium and secretary of the Hau Giang provincial federation of trade unions; Comrade (Thai Ngo Tai), member of the VGFTU Presidium and secretary of the Nghe Tinh provincial federation of trade unions; Comrade Cu Thi Hau, labor heroine and member of the VGFTU Presidium; Comrade (Vu Tat Ban), labor hero and member of the VGFTU Presidium; Comrade (Nguyen Van Gioi), labor hero and member of the VGFTU Central Committee; Comrade (Cao Ba Tuyet), labor hero and member of the VGFTU Central Committee; Comrade (Ami Tu), member of the Dac Lac provincial federation of trade unions standing committee; Comrade (Le Thi Tiem), holder of an MA degree in agriculture;

"The comrade head of the WFTU delegation; the comrade head of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union delegation; the comrade head of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the French General Confederation of Labor delegation; the comrade head of the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia delegation; the comrade head of the Central Council of Polish Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Center of Cuban Workers delegation; the comrade head of the Mongolian Central Council of Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea delegation; the comrade head of the Central Council of Romanian Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Angola General Federation of Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Palestine General Federation of Trade Unions delegation;

"The comrade head of the South African Congress of Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Central Indian Trade Union delegation; the comrade head of the Central Council of the Yugoslav Trade Unions delegation; the comrade head of the Indian Trade Union Congress delegation; the comrade head of the Australian Sailors Trade Union delegation; and the comrade head of the Australian Metalworkers Trade Union delegation."

The ceremony begins at 0156. VGFTU Chairman Hoang Quoc Viet takes the floor to make the opening speech, which lasts 14 minutes and is repeatedly interrupted by loud applause. Hoang Quoc Viet first extends greetings to the party and state leaders present at the ceremony and all the local and foreign trade union delegations attending the congress. Stressing the international support received by the Vietnamese working class, Hoang Quoc Viet says: "Our congress sincerely thanks the Soviet Union, China and other fraternal socialist countries; the international working class; the WFTU and other international organizations for democracy and peace; and our friends on all continents for their past strong sympathy with and support of our people's anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation and for their present continued aid to our efforts to heal the wounds of war, to restore our economy and to rebuild our country."

After reviewing the major economic, political and cultural achievements recorded by the entire country in the 3 years since the total liberation of the south Hoang Quoc Viet points out the tasks of the Fourth VGFTU Congress. He says: "Our congress has the duty of reviewing the situation facing the workers movement and trade union activities in the past; acquiring a thorough understanding of and implementing the resolution of the fourth party congress and the directives of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat in the workers movement and in trade union activities in the new situation; and electing a new VGFTU Executive Committee."

Hoang Quoc Viet ends his speech by commending the achievements scored by trade union cadres and members throughout the country to mark the congress. He then declares the Fourth VGFTU Congress open.

Ton Duc Thang is then invited to address the congress. With his words frequently drowned out by prolonged applause, Ton Duc Thang opens his speech, which lasts 5 minutes, by extending his greetings to all participants. He notes the growing strength of the VGFTU and hails the congress as a symbol of the solidarity and unity of the Vietnamese working class. In conclusion, he says: "It is my hope that the comrade delegates will devote all of their revolutionary zeal and sense of responsibility to making the congress a fine success, mobilizing the enormous strength of the worker and laborer movement throughout the country to successfully fulfill the revolutionary tasks and the 1976-1989 5-year plan laid down by the fourth party congress, and building our country into a prosperous, powerful, civilized and happy socialist country according to the wishes of venerated and beloved President Ho."

Party General Secretary Le Duan is then invited by VGFTU Chairman Hoang Quoc Viet "to express his views."

Beginning his speech, which lasts 29 minutes and is repeatedly interrupted by loud, prolonged applause, Le Duan welcomes the local delegations and extends salutations of militant solidarity to the foreign guests. He then recalls the 1975 general offensive and uprising, saying: "This historic victory helped drive out all the U.S. aggressors from the country, crush the reactionary, puppet regime, completely liberate the south, promote national reunification, allow the entire country to advance to socialism, and open up a most brilliant new era in the history of our nation."

"At the same time, it dealt an extremely serious blow to the chieftain of imperialism, upset the post-World War II U.S. global counterrevolutionary strategy, helped effect a new change in the world's balance of forces, and exerted a profound impact on the trend and progress of the revolution in our times."

Le Duan goes on to deal with the growth of the working class under the leadership of the VCP and its great contributions to the cause of national liberation and proletarian revolution. He says: "Applying the lesson of past victory, developing the glorious tradition of their class and profoundly understanding their role as masters of the country, the workers in our country will certainly raise up to their new tasks to fulfill their historic mission in the era of socialist revolution and in the building of socialism."

Le Duan then recalls the tasks of socialist revolution as spelled out by the fourth party congress and stresses the role of the trade unions in fulfilling them. He calls for efforts to develop collective mastery, saying that "the collective mastery system is both an aim and a motive force of the socialist revolution." He urges workers to exercise their right to collective mastery and to help other classes exercise theirs. Stressing the important role of trade unions in socialist construction, Le Duan says: "The state and trade unions are bound by close relations and harmoniously coordinate their efforts in building the new system, the new economy, the new culture and a new type of people."

Dealing with the qualities of Vietnamese workers, Le Duan says: "The Vietnamese worker ardently loves his country; but, at the same time, he is motivated by a lofty proletarian internationalism. He rids himself of all national discriminations and all manifestations of bigoted nationalism and big-nation chauvinism. In the socialist revolution, it is all the more necessary for us to raise high the banner of national independence and socialism, uphold self-reliance and national pride and actively build the national economy into an independent, sovereign and prosperous one, while participating in effecting an ever broader international division of labor and cooperation in order to fulfill our international duties."

Le Duan ends his speech by wishing the congress fine success.

Representatives of the Hanoi vanguard teenagers and laboring people then take the floor to present flowers to the presidium and greetings to the congress. The announcer then says that the opening ceremony ends at 0311.

Le Duan Meets Foreign Delegates

0W030001Y Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 8 May 78 0W

[text] ... on 1, 3 May (VNA) --A cordial meeting was arranged this morning between party and state leaders and the head delegates of the World Federation of Trade Unions and other foreign organizations to the Fourth National Trade Union Congress here.

Present were Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; Nguyen Duong Bang and Nguyen Huu Tho, vice presidents of the republic; Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and premier; Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Tran Quoc Hoan, Le Van Lieng, Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong and Chu Huy Man, members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Yuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Confederation of Trade Unions.

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VIETNAM

The meeting took place in a warm atmosphere of friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity.

CORRECTION TO TITLE OF VGFTU'S HOANG QUOC VIET

The following change should be made to the item entitled "Trade Union's Executive Committee Prepares for Congress", published on Page K 10 of the 19 April DAILY REPORT:

Second paragraph, lines two and three, should read ...Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and president of the...

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

OW061537Y Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 May (VNA)--Direct cooperation has been established between the Vietnam State Commission for Science and Technology and the Ministry of Science and Technology of the German Democratic Republic.

An agreement to this effect was signed in Berlin yesterday by Tran Quynh, chairman of the Vietnamese commission, and Dr Klaus Stubenrauch, [as received] GDR minister of science and technology. The decision was aimed at promoting scientific and technological relations between the two countries.

CASTRO MESSAGE GREETS VICTORY DAY ANNIVERSARY

OW070741Y Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 7 May (VNA)--Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, has sent his warmest greetings to Vietnamese leaders on the third anniversary of the complete liberation of South Vietnam 30 April.

The message says:

"The victory of April 1975 brought your country complete liberation and the Vietnamese people a reunified homeland. That was the reason to live and the goal of fighting of the immortal President Ho Chi Minh, and is an encouragement for the nations struggling against imperialism and old and new colonialism. That victory is also heightening the prestige of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena."

"We believe that the Vietnamese people, who won in their past heroic struggle, will fulfill the five-year state plan worked out by the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and will overcome the temporary difficulties in the present period of the revolution."

The message continues: "On this occasion, we reaffirm our unshakeable solidarity with the Vietnamese people and wish that the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between our two peoples, two parties and two governments will develop and consolidate with every passing day."

REPORTAGE ON VICE PRESIDENT MONDALE'S VISIT

Arrival Statement

BK051526Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] "The United States is giving special attention to Indonesia, because of the significant role it plays in the building of a peaceful new world." This was said by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale in a press statement upon his arrival at Jakarta's Halim Perdanakusumah Airport late this afternoon.

He said his government considers ASEAN a strong and firm association of Southeast Asian nations. For this reason, Mondale will hold talks with President Suharto and Vice President Adam Malik on means to further promote cooperation between the United States and ASEAN.

Vice President Mondale, who will be staying in Indonesia until 7 May, will hold talks with Vice President Adam Malik at the State Palace tomorrow, to be followed by a courtesy call on President Suharto at Merdeka Palace where the two leaders will hold talks.

Meanwhile, a state banquet in honor of the American Vice President will be held at the State Palace at 2000 West Indonesia time tomorrow evening by Vice President Adam Malik.

During his talks in Thailand, Mondale agreed to upgrade the ASEAN-United States meeting slated to be held in Washington in August this year from ambassadorial to ministerial level.

Jakarta Radio Comment

BK051445Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary on Vice President Mondale's visit to Indonesia]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's visit to Indonesia beginning Friday afternoon is part of his tour of several ASEAN and Pacific countries.

It is natural that Mondale's visit is drawing the attention of international political observers in view of the huge political and economic interests of the United States as a big power.

Regarding economic interests, Indonesia places great hope in this visit by a U.S. leader, because such opportunities can always be linked with our grand endeavors to implement national development.

Besides the need for continued aid from all friendly countries, including the United States, Indonesia can take advantage of Vice President Mondale's visit to frankly explain the background which motivates the Indonesian people's activities, including problems which emerged in the context of achieving [words indistinct].

We all should realize that such explanations do not in any way reflect a dependency, but are a normal procedure when such an opportunity arises between two friendly countries in communicating with each other.

The conclusion we might draw from Vice President Mondale's visit to the Asia and Pacific region is that it reflects the U.S. desire to reaffirm its commitment to this region. Our conclusion is supported by the remarks of President Carter's advisor, Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, some time ago to the effect that the United States intends to maintain its political and economic presence in the Asian and Pacific region in line with its growing interests.

Speaking on the occasion of the commemoration of a World War II battleground in Manila, Vice President Mondale expressed a similar view. He said American interests could not be separated from the Pacific, and no one should doubt America's determination to defend this region's security.

Although Vice President Mondale's remarks were directed toward other big powers, we can draw the conclusion that the United States intends to correct the recently growing rumor that it plans to pull out of this region.

When viewed from the perspective of U.S. interests, the U.S. desire can be easily understood. However, for us--who have a direct interest in this region because we live and grow here--the most important goal is to keep the Asian and Pacific region free from big power influence to insure a peaceful and successful life.

The correctness of our view has been proven during the past decade by the growing solidarity among ASEAN member countries. Economic development, which has been kept free from political intervention by a certain big power, has succeeded in raising the living standard and preserving peace for people in this region.

With this background we welcome the visit of Vice President Walter Mondale, who will continue his visit until next Sunday.

Meeting With Suharto

BK080813Y Jakarta ANTARA in English 0749 GMT 8 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 8 May (ANTARA)--Visiting U.S. Vice President Walter F. Mondale told President Suharto here Saturday of the favourable reaction in the United States to the release of 10,000 political detainees at the end of last year by the Indonesian Government.

Discussing the problem of human rights in a one-to-one meeting at Istana Merdeka, Mondale said President Suharto reaffirmed the Indonesian Government's policy for the release of the remaining detainees.

Mondale said: "The United States values the role Indonesia plays in Asia, in ASEAN and in the dialog between developed and developing countries, or the so-called North-South dialogue."

The United States is impressed by the economic progress being made in Indonesia, which has dramatically reduced the rate of inflation. The real growth of nearly 7 1/2 percent in the past year was one of the fastest growing economies in the world, he said.

"Over the past 3 years, Indonesia has built over 16,000 new schools in rural areas throughout the country," he added.

Walter Mondale said the United States was pleased to be able to inform President Suharto that the U.S. Department of Energy had approved the price formula of the LNG (liquefied natural gas) project.

The United States, he said, is also prepared to provide an additional 50,000 tons of rice in fiscal 1978 under the PL 480 agreement to achieve full self-sufficiency.

Mondale said that "within the next few moments we are going to witness the signing of a \$30 million rural electricity programme--a programme which is important for Indonesia's poor and which symbolises a new era of cooperation between the USA and Indonesia."

"We are looking forward to preparations for long-term development plans in the forthcoming World Bank studies. In the coming years the United States and the World Bank will be prepared to consider increased aid within the context of the report of the studies. The new provisions of PL 480 constitute a further source of support.

"On security matters, I underscore the importance President Carter and the United States attach to the commitment that the United States will continue playing a constructive role in the Pacific region.

The U.S. Government, he said, is prepared to respond to Indonesia's request for a squadron of A-4 aircraft. This will be further discussed between officials of the two countries.

Meeting With Dissident Leaders

BK061257Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1247 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 6 May (AFP)--Well-known Indonesian civil rights defender Adnan Buyung Nasution said here today the rights of the Indonesian people to be informed have been revoked by the government.

Speaking to newsmen after attending a 45-minute meeting with visiting U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, lawyer Nasution said: "I am not afraid (to speak). I am ready to be arrested anytime."

Nasution was one of eight prominent Indonesians with whom Mr Mondale discussed the problems of human rights, the law, arrests and the general situation in Indonesia.

Nasution, head of the [words indistinct] (?society) and an outspoken critic of the Suharto government, declined to tell newsmen the details of his conversation with Vice President Mondale because, according to him, the local press would not dare to quote him and the people would never know.

When reminded that the foreign press was present, Nasution said: "Then I'll be accused as being unpatriotic. That's the problem. It is not because I do not want to talk, but the situation doesn't permit me to talk."

Lawyer Nasution, who spent time in jail for criticizing the Suharto government in the past, said he would be prepared to tell newsmen in detail what he discussed with Vice President Mondale in the presence of Admiral Sudomo, commander of the powerful National Security Agency (KOPKANTIB). "Then it will be okay. That's my challenge. Otherwise, there's no use. It won't be quoted, it won't be published, and the people would never hear about it. Their rights to be informed have been revoked, so why should I talk now?"

The meeting between Mr Mondale and the eight Indonesians, described in the official schedules as "non official Indonesians," was held in a frank and open atmosphere at the residence of the U.S. Ambassador to Indonesia Edward Masters. Newsmen and photographers were allowed in briefly towards the end of the discussion to take pictures and to get a general idea of the meeting.

Press Conference

BK060754Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Text] The U.S. Government is willing to give 20,000 tons of rice in additional aid in fiscal year 1978 under PL 480. This problem was discussed this morning at a 2-hour formal meeting between President Suharto and U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale at Merdeka Palace.

Vice President Mondale told Indonesian and foreign correspondents that his government welcomes the Indonesian Government's efforts to become self-sufficient in food. The United States is now making preparations to grant a long term loan to aid Indonesian development, in addition to the World Bank loan.

Earlier in the press conference, the U.S. vice president described his talks with President Suharto as very valuable and [words indistinct] dealing with various problems. He told President Suharto that President Jimmy Carter attaches great importance to the Asian region and Southeast Asia in particular. In this connection the U.S. Government appreciates Indonesia's role in ASEAN, Asia and in the dialog between developing and advanced nations.

Mondale also said his government was impressed by Indonesia's economic progress, particularly in curbing inflation and in its 7 percent annual economic growth. He also praised Indonesia's family planning program. In addition, he was impressed by President Suharto's foresight in building 60,000 new schools throughout Indonesia to cope with the growing number of school-age children.

Regarding the question of liquefied natural gas, Mondale was happy to tell President Suharto that the U.S. Energy Department has drawn up a (?fixed) price for natural gas.

On security, he said President Carter was giving serious attention to the general security situation in the Pacific. Therefore, the United States is willing to play a more constructive role in this region and ready to respond to the Indonesian request for a squadron of A-4 fighters, but this special problem requires further negotiations.

He said the problem of human rights was also discussed with President Suharto. The U.S. Government and people welcome the Indonesian Government's efforts in releasing 10,000 former PKI/G-30-S detainees.

Suharto, Malik Speak at Banquet

EK061656Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 6 May 78 EK

[Text] Vice President Adam Malik has expressed the hope that U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's present visit will further deepen mutual understanding and expand cooperation between Indonesia and the United States.

This was stated by Adam Malik in his address at a state banquet held at the State Palace in honor of the U.S. vice president.

Vice President Malik said both Indonesia and the United States are interested in preserving peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In this regard, cooperation between ASEAN and the United States is [words indistinct]. He expressed the hope that the forthcoming second ASEAN-United States meeting in Washington will produce concrete [words indistinct] which will benefit not only the two countries but also peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region.

He said that in the international arena, the two countries share (?similar) interests in efforts to overcome economic problems within the framework of the north-south dialog.

The Indonesian Government welcomes President Carter's increasing attention to Third World countries and his statements on increasing U.S. aid in various fields. The Indonesian Government believes the Carter administration's efforts will [words indistinct] to the north-south dialog. Vice President Adam Malik also explained the implementation of the [words indistinct] 5-year development plan from 1 April 1979, with emphasis on the improvement of the people's welfare.

MALAYSIA

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Holds Press Conference

BK051725Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 5 May (AFP)--The Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Mr. Toshio Komoto, said here today that his government had earmarked \$50 million as its contribution to the international tin buffer stock. The amount had been incorporated in the budget for this fiscal year commencing April, he added.

Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Komoto said Japan also supported the proposed agreement on rubber stockpile and price stabilisation, as initiated by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC).

ANRPC recently finalised the draft agreement which will be further negotiated at the UNCTAD meeting in Geneva for participation by consumer countries. The agreement provides for a 400,000 ton buffer stock initially, to be financed by both producer and consumer countries. "We like to see that the agreement is finalised at an earliest possible date," Mr Komoto said.

The Japanese minister said that tin and rubber were among the issues raised at his meeting with Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Datuk Taibbin Hahmad here this afternoon.

During his two-day stay in Kuala Lumpur Mr Komoto also had talks with Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn and Deputy Premier and Minister of Trade and Industry Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamed, on bilateral trade relations and ASEAN-Japan economic cooperation. Asked why Japan, while supporting the buffer stock, had vetoed along with other consumer countries the move to increase the price of tin at the recent international tin council meeting in London, Mr. Komoto said he felt there should be a series of meetings before such an important issue as price hike was solved.

Besides, he said, producing countries should intensify their efforts to reduce the cost of production. Japan, as a consuming country, was ready to provide technical assistance and cooperation in this direction, he added.

Mr. Komoto said his talks with Dr. Mahathir today was mainly on trade and investment. He said Japanese investments in Malaysia would increase in the coming years, because of the improved domestic economy. There had been a slowdown in Japanese investments overseas in the last 2 or 3 years, because of the decline in the Japanese economy, he said.

Dr. Mahathir had assured him that there would be flexibility in the implementation of some of the controversial clauses in the industrial coordination act. He declined to go into details but said that Japanese businessmen had accepted the Malaysian law. They have some complaints on the implementation, which should be more flexible, he said. Up to the end of last year there were 571 Japanese business ventures in Malaysia with investments totaling about \$350 million.

On demands for more free entry of ASEAN manufactured products into the Japanese market, Mr. Komoto said that neighbouring countries had been "flooding" their products in Japan, because of the "completely liberal" import policy.

"We keep our markets open, while our industrial standard is raised to an advanced level," he said. There was "indefinite room" for ASEAN products in Japan, provided they were competitive, he added.

Mr. Komoto said his current tour was mainly to promote and expand Japan's trade and economic relations with ASEAN countries, as promised by Prime Minister Fukuda at last August's summit meeting in Kuala Lumpur. He said he took advantage of the week-long recess of the Japanese [words indistinct] to make his swing through Indonesia, Singapore and Malaysia, where he had talks with government leaders and businessmen. The Japanese minister, who returns to Tokyo tomorrow, said that he hoped to visit Thailand and the Philippines, the two other ASEAN countries, in the near future.

Mahathir on Trade Liberalization

BK051104Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 May 78 BK

[Text] Japan has agreed to consider Malaysia's request to liberalize its trade restrictions to allow more Malaysian manufactured and semimanufactured products to enter its market.

The request was made at a meeting in Kuala Lumpur today between Malaysian and Japanese trade delegations. The Malaysian team was led by the deputy prime minister and minister of trade and industry, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, and the Japanese delegation by the visiting minister of international trade and industry, Mr Toshio Komoto. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir told newsmen after the meeting that some of the tariffs imposed by Japan affected Malaysia badly. They included restrictions on sawn timber, palm oil and canned pineapple. He said Malaysia would like Japan, its biggest trading partner, to ease some of these restrictions so that more Malaysian manufactured and semimanufactured products could find their way into the Japanese market.

On investment, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said he has suggested to Japan to move labor-intensive and low-technology industries to Malaysia. He said since Malaysia could provide the space, labor and other infrastructure at low cost, Japan could manufacture some of its requirements in Malaysia for export to its own market.

The deputy prime minister said he has also asked Japan to cut back its fertilizer production once the ASEAN urea projects came on stream. This was to avoid an excess in supply and competition with the Japanese market.

6 May Departure

BK061003Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0630 GMT 6 May 78 BK

[Text] The Japanese minister of international trade and industry, Mr Toshio Komoto, left Kuala Lumpur today after a 2-day official visit to Malaysia. During his stay he held talks with the prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, and the deputy prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, who is also the minister of trade and industry.

Mr Komoto was seen off at the airport by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Japanese ambassador to Malaysia, Mr Eikichi Hara.

BRIEFS

SABAH PETROLEUM PRODUCTION--Datuk Hussein bin Onn told the Senate that Sabah produced 26.8 million barrels of petroleum in 1977. Under an agreement, Petronas [Petroleum Development Corporation] is required to contribute 5 percent royalty to the Sabah government from the production of crude oil. He said more than 78.8 million ringgit had been paid to the state government in the form of royalties from 1 April 1975 to December 1977. [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Apr 78 BK]

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PHILIPPINES

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MATOS ON U.S. BASES DISCUSSIONS WITH MONDALE

University Speech

W061151Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1120 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 6 May (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos warned the United States today against any U.S. attempt at destabilizing his martial law regime, saying such efforts would hurt America as much as it would hurt the Philippines. The 60-year-old Filipino strongman issued the warning in a speech here where he disclosed details of his recent talks with U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale, who had warned him that alleged human rights abuses in the Philippines would damage U.S. efforts to strengthen ties with this former American colony.

Mr Marcos, speaking before cadets of the state-run University of the Philippines, said he told Mr Mondale the U.S. should not intervene in internal matters concerning the Philippines and it would be "in the interest of everybody if the Philippines is permitted to develop into a really free, independent but strong state."

"That is of course to say there should be no efforts at destabilization, because it will hurt them as much as it will hurt us," Mr Marcos said in his toughest speech on U.S.-Philippine relations since proclaiming martial law in September 1972.

Mr Mondale, who is touring Southeast Asia, visited Manila May 2-4 and held talks with Mr Marcos on the future of the American Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Navy Base near here as well as on the explosive issue of alleged human rights violations by the Marcos regime.

Mr Marcos said he told the U.S. vice president the Philippine Government "can handle anything" on the matter of internal communist insurgency and the Moslem separatist rebellion in the southern Philippines.

"Inasmuch as they are not going to help anyway, they should not intervene in the decisions that have to be made, and this was accepted," Mr Marcos added.

Mr Marcos also revealed for the first time details which indicated there was an arduous bargaining between the two sides on the issue of Clark and Subic, America's one-two military punch in the Pacific.

Accusing the Americans of "dragging their feet" on the pending bases issues, Mr Marcos said that at one point "I sort of suggested 'you don't want to go home without something. Unless you agree on this you will not get anything,' because sovereignty to me is not negotiable."

The president was referring to the Philippine demand that sovereignty over Clark and Subic should be recognized and respected, and that the sovereignty should be substantive and not "cosmetic."

According to Mr Marcos, he told the U.S. that there had to be a prior statement about sovereignty "before we can continue, and so we came to this agreement."

The agreement [words indistinct] statement issued at the end of the Mondale visit, specified that Philippine sovereignty "extends over the bases" and that Filipino commanders will be appointed for each of them. U.S. forces, however, shall have control over their personnel and facilities and shall be assured of "unhampered military operations."

Mr Marcos said the joint statement meant the bases would be "returned physically" to the Philippines. However, another agreement is to be concluded authorizing the use of certain facilities by the American armed forces "under conditions which we are going to agree upon," he added.

He said that in all probability Clark base, which occupies 52,000 hectares would be reduced to only 4,500 hectares, while the size of Subic Bay would be reduced from 17,000 to 8,000 hectares, not including its watershed and training ground.

Referring to the two sides' agreement that there should be a review of the bases provisions and their duration every five years, Mr Marcos indicated this was aimed at preventing "a Guantanamo situation." Under the treaty now being renegotiated, the U.S. has lease on the bases up to 1991.

"That's a Guantanamo situation," Mr Marcos said. "After Cuba kicked out everybody they could not kick out the U.S. from Guantanamo because they refused to recognize (Cuban Premier Fidel) Castro and his regime and they refused to deal with him."

Mr Marcos said he suggested the agreement for a five-year review "should be put down in writing and they agreed." According to Mr Marcos, this aspect of the negotiations was one of the thorniest points. He declined to elaborate on what he said were many other points touching on sovereignty, such as the question of financial compensation for the bases.

"There has always been this skirting, this postponing, this delaying and evasive action which was too obvious for our satisfaction," he said. The president said the talk with Mr Mondale proved so difficult that they had to break protocol and meet for more discussions just before the state dinner on the eve of the vice president's departure.

"This (agreement) was referred to Washington and on our part we also made all these noises about referring it to the Security Council," Mr Marcos said. Mr Marcos said the agreement on sovereignty would be referred to a committee which would work out the "takeover" from the American commander, and described this as historic because it would mean Philippine flags would be flown over the bases, and the bases would be regarded as Philippine bases.

On human rights, Mr Marcos said he told Mr Mondale his government adhered to human rights "but that the matter of how to conduct our internal government is a matter that belongs to us alone and it has no connection whatsoever with foreign affairs."

He reiterated that the Philippines would never ask for foreign troops even from the U.S. to put down insurgency. However, if there should be any massive foreign attack "we would look into this matter."

Industries Institute Speech

OW080106Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos today disclosed (?the details of his recently-concluded talks) with Vice President Walter Mondale on the bases issue and on trade and customs (?tariff). Speaking at the 56th alumni [words indistinct] at the institute of small-scale industries, Diliman, Quezon City.

The president said an agreement had been reached to return the American Clark airbase in Angeles City and the Subic naval base in Olongapo City to the Philippine Government. The president explained that majority of the land area now occupied by these American bases will be returned to the Philippines, leaving to the United States Government the basic structures and facilities for the operation of these military installations. The chief executive also told [passage indistinct] military facilities.

These matters, the president said, will be brought before a panel for final decisions. The Philippine panel is headed by AFP [Armed Forces of Philippines] Chief of Staff General Romeo Espino, [words indistinct]. This will be historic because for the first time, the president said, the Philippines will be able to raise its flag inside those bases [words indistinct].

According to the president, the agreement for the turnover of these military bases was reached during his talks with the American panel headed by U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale. The U.S. vice president was here last Tuesday to Thursday on an official visit. The president had about 3 hours of talks with Mondale in Malacanang on the military bases issue, human rights and economic trade and tariffs. On the economic side, the president said the Philippines must [words indistinct] for (?exports) amounting to (7240 million) dollars. This constitutes better treatment of Philippine products by coconut and oil and mahogany [word indistinct].

OPPOSITION GROUP URGES U.S. TO REDUCE AID

0051426Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1341 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 5 May (AFP)--An opposition group led by former President Diosdado Macapagal has urged the United States to reduce its military and economic aid to the Philippines until martial law has been lifted. The group made this demand in a manifesto presented to U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale when Mr Mondale met with Mr Macapagal and other opposition figures Wednesday during his Manila visit, according to a copy of the manifesto released by the group to the press here.

The group included 12 members of the 1972 constitutional convention which drafted the new Philippine Constitution and a former congressman. Mr Macapagal, who lost a reelection bid to Mr Marcos in 1965, was the president of the convention.

In their manifesto, the group also said that "until genuine democratic processes and observance of human rights are restored," the United States should also refrain from concluding with the Marcos government any new military bases treaty "so as to hold in abeyance the payment of rental for the use of the bases."

In demanding a scaling of American assistance, the group said the Marcos regime "cannot maintain itself in power for an appreciable length of time without continued economic, particularly military, aid from the United States."

PRC TRADE MISSION TO ATTEND ASEAN FAIR, HOLD BILATERAL TALKS

W051427Y Manila International Service in English 0710 GMT 5 May 78 OW

A four-man top-level trade mission from the People's Republic of China is expected in Manila this week. The four-member group will attend the first trade fair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--or ASEAN--which opens in Manila on Sunday. The Chinese delegation, led by Wang Yao-ting, chief of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, will also hold talks with Filipino officials on matters of mutual interests.

Mr Wang headed the first Chinese delegation to visit the Philippines before the establishment of diplomatic relations between Manila and Peking in 1975. The current visit of Mr Wang's group is in response to an invitation extended by the trade department. The talks to be conducted by the Chinese delegation are expected to (?lead to) more vigorous and diversified trading between the Philippines and China. Total trade between the two countries reached (?160) million dollars in 1977. Philippine exports to China consisted mainly of sugar, copper and coconut oil.

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